P & O

WHISKY IS

10 YEARS OLD.

Drink no Inferior BLEND.

OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,202—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd Mar.
" EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Whaler	6th April
" CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7911	G. L. Langborne	20th "
" PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M.D. PENINSULAR	5787	T. Leigh	18th "
ORIENTAL	5274	J. F. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
PERSIA	8001	W. A. Whaler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	7274	J. F. Jephson	15th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 26th February, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons	To sail on
CLEOPATRA	R. Colledani	4,070	1st Apr., 1901.
LA PATRIX	C. Belleu	4,149	1st May, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6-0.	Rs. 3-7-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bliaffer	4,766	28th March, 1901.
FERDINAND	A. Martinalich	4,643	in April 1901.
TRIESTE	A. Milis	2695	in May 1901.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,956	Rs. 633-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,968	23rd April 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 14th March, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS, BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office), Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April 1901
" DON BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th May, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzonori
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,760
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone, Circle No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd March, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

OR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 26th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 21st March, at 10 a.m., calling at Karrac or Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahmerah, and Busreh, in the forenoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, MOZAMBIQUE, IBO, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 22nd March.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about the 13th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

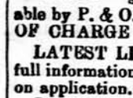
S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 21st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th March, 1901.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	6th June 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain Duchateau, to sail on or about the 3rd April, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	14
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	60	24	10
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	12

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilets" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHŒNIX CHEROOTS & INDIAN CIGARS.

(THE "PHŒNIX" BAND).

Manufactured expressly for TREACHER & Co., LD., from finest selected and thoroughly matured Dindigul Tobacco, acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Special Cash Rates. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot Shape, without straw ..... per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSONS, Cheroot Shape, with straw ..... per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSONS, Cheroot Shape, with straw ..... per box of 100	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAHS, Cigar Shape ..... per box of 100	2 0
TREACHER'S SPECIALS, Torpedo Shape ..... per box of 50	1 12
TREACHER'S SUMATRAS, Barrels	1 12
JAVA GEMS, No. 1 ..... per box of 100	3 8
" " " 2 ..... " "	3 0
" " " 3 ..... " "	2 12
" NOBLES ..... " "	3 0

We undertake to deliver parcels of Celebrated Trichinopoly and Java Cheroots to any address in the United Kingdom free of all expense, at the following rates :—

	1,000 Rs. a.	500 Rs. a.	100 Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES	112 0	58 0	12 8
TREACHER'S DAWSONS	112 0	64 0	14 8
TREACHER'S THOMSONS	134 0	70 0	15 0
TREACHER'S HAVANNAHS	113 0	59 0	13 0
TREACHER'S SPECIALS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S SUMATRAS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S JAVAS, No. 1	150 0	78 0	16 8
TREACHER'S " " 2	136 0	71 0	15 0
TREACHER'S " " 3	110 0	58 0	12 8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

WHAT GIVES A RELISH TO YOUR DISHES?

OUR INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

(PEACOCK BRAND.)

DELICIOUS AND PALATABLE

CHUTNEYS, JAMS, JELLIES, CURRY STUFFS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, ETC., ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RECOMMENDED TO

FAMILIES, HOTELS, MESSES, AND CLUBS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,

BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

TELEPHONE NO. 42.

NOTICE TO SMOKERS

AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

MANY unscrupulous firms here and elsewhere import Cigarettes from Aden and OUT OF EGYPT OF A DECIDEDLY INFERIOR QUALITY and call them EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES in order to induce the public to believe that they are really from Egypt. The word EGYPTIAN is a misnomer.

Egypt does not produce any Tobacco, but all the tobacco is imported there from Turkey, the Cigarettes only being manufactured in Egypt (as its climate is most suitable) and hence called EGYPTIAN and by which name ALONE they have spread ALL OVER THE WORLD AS HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.

The Egyptian Government having come to know of Cigarettes being manufactured OUT OF EGYPT and UNJUSTLY CALLED EGYPTIAN issued on first March 1894 an order to fix on all boxes of Cigarettes exported from Egypt a Government Stamp so as to distinguish them from those made in Egypt and THOSE MADE ELSEWHERE OF AN INFERIOR QUALITY. Smokers will please note that all the boxes of OUR CIGARETTES BEAR THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT STAMPS and thus they need not entertain any apprehensions of their genuineness.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY :—CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.

AGENTS in all the principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

LOCAL DEPOT :—20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER,

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES,

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS.
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	W & A GILBEY, J & O WHITE
	&c. &c. &c.	HEIDSIECK & Co. & & F CANORS
		LO, SUGARD, BRETON & HOARD,
		&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,

UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,

will be given in the

TOWN HALL,

TO-NIGHT, MARCH 20th, at 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

BAGPIPE SELECTIONS.

PART I.

1 Song .....Scottish Blue Bells.....Geo Barker,
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CHILDREN.
2 Song .....Flora Macdonald's Lament .....Scottish Air.
MR NEVILLE MEDLEY.
3 Song .....Robin Adair .....
Miss MOORE.
4 Song .....The Macgregor's Gathering .....Scottish Air.
MR EDGAR FAULKNER.
5 Violin Solo ...Elegie .....Paolo Angelini.
Miss F ARTHUR MACKENZIE.
6 Recitation...Jeems, a Bachelor.....Jeems Kaye
MR JAMES P CHRYSTAL.
7 Song .....'Tis the Spring.....Edwin Lloyds.
MADAME DURAN.

INTERVAL

BAGPIPE SELECTIONS

PART II.

1 Duet .....O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast .....Mendelssohn.
Mrs TULLOCH AND Mrs MACBETH.
2 Song .....Jean Jean Ma Bonnie Bonnie Jean .....
Mr. DOUGLAS B. BINNING.
3 Song .....The Spinning Wheel...Mrs. Y. D. Thomson.
Mr. DOUGLAS B. BINNING.
4 Violin Solo.....Il Trovatore.....Verdi Alard.
Mr HENRY W ASTELL.
5 Part Songs...(a) There was a Lad } Scottish
(b) Auld Lang Syne } Melodies.
Accompanist.....Mr. Seymour Dove.

Piano kindly lent by Messrs, SOUNDY & Co.
Pipers kindly lent by the Royal Scots Regiment, Poona.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.
Tickets to be had at MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

PRINTERS' MACHINEMEN.

WANTED good MACHINEMEN, salary Rs. 20 plus overtime. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, Government Press, Allahabad.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that THUCKER NARANDAS CANJI has contracted TO PURCHASE from me HUSSON BHIKAU PATEL, the land hereditament and premises hereunder described. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest therein or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my house No. 309, Bhuj Mohalla, Pydhowni, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same if any shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land, or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at New Bengalpora Street without the Fort in the City of Bombay, fronting the said New Bengalpora Street, on the North side thereof in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7½-3-3 square yards or thereabout, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2355, and street Nos. 20—22, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the house of Sukhnabai widow of Mulia Ramzan, on or towards the South by the said New Bengalpora Street, on or towards the East by the Mahomed Khan Pakhali Road, and on or towards the West by a Gully and beyond that the house of Ebrahim Gunny.—Dated this 19th day of March, 1901.

હાજી અબ્દુલ કરીમ, હાજી અબુબકર,

i.e., HAJI ABDUL KARRIM HAJI ABOBUCKER,
Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Proxate of the last Will and Testament of YEMNABAI, widow of NARAYEN VISHWANATH and widowed daughter of the late SAKHARAM SADASHIWJEE of Bombay Hindoo inhabitant deceased.

KRISHNARAO PURSHOTUM and SHAMRAO SHEWSHUNKER, both of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants residing at Panaswady outside the Fort. Surviving Executors under the last Will and Testament of the said deceased...Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are creby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Proxate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand and nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

C. W. D. GAMA.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 16th day of March, 1901.

KRISHNARAO PURSHOTUM and SHAMROW SHEWSHANKER.
Petitioner's in person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of ABDUL RAZAK bin HAJEE ABDUL CURRIM, late of Calcutta Cutchi Memon Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

KHATIZABAI alias AMIBAI, the senior widow of the said deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 15th day of March, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 15th day of March, 1901.
Messrs. THAKURDAS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON

THE

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

Under the direction of

MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

TO-NIGHT,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH—Gilbert and Sullivan's Greatest Success

"THE MIKADO"

From the Savoy Theatre, London.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21st—The Unrivalled Success

"LA POUPEE"

From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22ND—The Most Popular Comic Opera

"THE GEISHA"

From Daly's Theatre, London.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23RD—The Greatest Gaiety Success

"THE SHOP GIRL"

From the Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY, MARCH 25TH—The Belle of New York's Successor.

"THE CASINO GIRL"

From the Shaftesbury Theatre, London.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26TH—Arthur Roberts' Greatest Success

"GENTLEMAN JOE"

From the Prince of Wales' Theatre, London.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

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BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 100 BALES No. 10's, YARN

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY next, the 20th Inst, at 3 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ld, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shridham and Co, the defaulting purchasers.—

100 bales each 40 lbs. No. 10's yarn of Assur Veerjee Mills make with the Mills' usual Photo ticket. The yarn is the same as that known in the China Market as the Mills' No. 10's yarn.

A deposit of 10 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the purchaser shall pay the balance within two days from the day of sale and take delivery of the bales at once from the Mill Premises at Parel.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF BRASS IRON BEDSTEADS, GLASS FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASS CHANDELIERS, TERRA-COTTA WARE, CARPETS ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 20th and FRIDAY the 22nd inst. at 2 p.m. each day Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following consisting of brass and iron French, Italian and English fashion bedsteads, baby's cots, easy chairs, wire mattresses, English furniture such as pillars cabinets, teapoys, bevelled glass chiffonie rs, handsome large size oil pictures in gilt frames, drawing room clock jkey less in glass case, lady's, umbrella and fans, perambulators and boy's tricycles, Bohemian glass wares best electroplateware in vanetus, bevelled mirrors in fancy frames, Carpets and footings, leather goods, abiums, Majolica and terra cotta were, Japanese curiosities, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Navab's Bungalow, below the Oiwant's Bridge, Nesbit Road, Byculla, the valuable and neat French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and also some by Wimbridge and Roberts, plateware, crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage piano by Rose and Co. in good order, art frc. work, partition screen, large size bead screen, Singer's hand and foot sewing machine, 2 lady's and 1 gents bicycles, windproof lamps, Brussels carpets, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of M. A. NAVIN, Esq., proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at their Room on MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. James Moore consisting of blackwood and teakwood household furniture, two double barrel central fire guns in cases, one by Armoury Company and the other by Edward Pakon and Son, one double barrel pin fire gun in case by Joseph Lang and sons, one single barrel Henry's patent rifle, one air gun, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, masonic aprons and sword, glassware, crockery, pictures, books, bird stuffing instruments, fishing tackles &c.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY the 31st inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are in trucst to sell by Public Auction at No. 29 Mazagon Road, next to the Mazagon Castle, valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, of which a few pieces are made by Wembridge, Roberts and Devjee Canjee, best electroplated ware, Treasure's glassware and crockery, English 12 stop organ by John Malcom and Co., London, obonized grand cottage piano by Wagner in first rate order, large Musical box Symphonicon, celestina, oil paintings by Mongat, real Satsuma stands with flower pots, windproof lamps, table ornaments, carpets, &c., the property of Mrs. R. Mc DERMOTT.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th March, 1901.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

"HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE," Little Miss Muffett and other nursery designs in Spoons, Forks, Cups, &c., in Sterling Silver. The latest Novelties, in presentation, Silver Ware for Children, MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay, and Poona.

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ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—Soft Matt Shirts, Colored and White, 6 for Rs. 24. Stiff Cuffs, White Dress Shirts, Extra Stiff Fronts, 6 for Rs. 30. Four-fold Linen Collars, all Shapes, Rs. 7-8 per doz. Fine Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-2.

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A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND a School at Eastbourne. Large, well-appointed House in the best position near Beachy Head. Excellent Education, Every comfort and care taken of the pupils, Arrangements made to keep pupils during the holidays, Terms moderate. Prospectus and particulars at the Office, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WANTED, for a Calcutta Cotton Mill an active and experienced MANAGER, one with a good knowledge of Indian labour and Hindustani preferred. Apply to "S." care of this paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Another at Malabar Hill, facing the sea. Apply to JAFFERBHAI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

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BROWN Leather Dressing for Boots and Shoes, Harness and Brown Leather of every description. Its constant use preserves the leather and at the same time imparts a brilliant gloss. Per bottle Ans. 10. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to Inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Fall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Orders, &c Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

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THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that :—

(*a*) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of waterborne disease ;

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THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value ; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

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BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

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MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
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CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
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The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
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UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

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R. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of and under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 : but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives sums for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital.....	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
12, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT KHANDALLA.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jewajee Batliwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., at their rooms, sell by Public Auction in 5 lots, one after another, the following, valuable landed properties :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house known as "Victoria Lodge" and other outhouses standing thereon situate in the village of Khandalla, in the Taluka of Mawal, in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 5013 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey Nos. 56 & 57 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the EAST by the property of Shapoorjee Jiwajee, on the WEST by the property belonging to Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee, on the NORTH by a common passage and beyond that by lots Nos 2 and 3 hereinafter mentioned and on the SOUTH partly by Government Forest land and partly by the property of the said Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage tenement or dwelling house known as "Dina Villa" and other outhouses standing thereon situate in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal, in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 10854 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey Nos. 56 and 61 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the EAST by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 3 hereinafter mentioned, and on the WEST partly by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Bai Perozbai Jamsetjee, on the North by the property of Jeejeebhoy Jeewajee and on the SOUTH by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No. 1 hereinbefore mentioned which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land situate in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal, in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 8123 Square Yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey Nos. 57, 60 and 61 as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the East by the property of Sapoorjee Jeewajee, on the West by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No.2 hereinbefore mentioned, on the North by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Manajee Rainjee Patel and on the South by a common passage and beyond that by Lot No 1 hereinbefore mentioned and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the possession of the Vendor and her tenants.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Government land situate on the East side of the public road opposite the Dharamsala in the village of Khandalla in the Taluka of Mawal, in the District of Poona containing by admeasurement 309 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of Survey No. ..... as registered in the Government Registry at Poona aforesaid and bounded on the East by the property of Govindrao Sanarey and the old road, on the West by the Government Public Road, on the North by the house of Caitan Portuguese built on the land leased from the Trustees of the Sir Jamsetjee's Dharamsalla and on the South by the Government Public Road and which land is now and for some time past has been in the occupation of the Vendor and her tenants.

LOT No.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Club House, at 6 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1901, to consider the Revised Club Rules.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

13th March, 1901.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are invited towards the above Fund. Subscribers are requested to send in their amounts either direct to the BANK OF BOMBAY where an account has been opened, or to the Undersigned, at No. 21-27 Hornby Row, Fort. Receipts will be acknowledged.

JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT,
For Self & Co.,—Secretaries.

NOTICE.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following CONTRACTS on THURSDAY, the 21st March, 1901, at 6 P.M.

1. COLLECTION of TOLL FEES for the year 1901-1902.
2. COLLECTION of MARKET FEES from the Town Fish and Vegetable Markets for the year 1901-1902.
3. COLLECTION of MARKET FEES for the KHAR MARKET for the year 1901-1902
4. SUPPLY of BULLOCKS for Cutchra Carts for the year 1901-1902.

Conditions of contract and other particulars can be had from the Municipal Secretary.

Each tender must accompany with a deposit of Rs. 300 for the first and Rs. 100 for each of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th contract.

E. P. ALLUM, Chairman,
Sanitary Committee.

Dated this 18th day of March 1901.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes". Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. 'Indian Review Madras':—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette": It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likly supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar. Allahabad: It supplies a long felt want. If is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. Lawyer, Ahmedabad: The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. Madras Law Journal: It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests. Bombay Law Reporter.

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DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

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NOTES.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 19.

3 3-4 per cent. Consols .....£ 96 3-8 = —1-16
3 per cent. Rentes .....£101 1-4 EXD = —1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan .....£108 = unch'gd.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...£ 93 7-16 = do
Bar Silver in London.....28 1-3 = plus 1-16
Do at New York .....61 1-4 = plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...25·19 = unchanged.
Do in New York .....4·87 5-8 = plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England.....4 p. c. = unchanged,
" Short London Bills.....3 1-2 p. c. = do.
" Indian Bank Bills.....3 1-2 p. c. = do.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet this morning with most Banks quoting 1s. 3 29-32d. for wire and 1s. 3 15-16d for demand. In one place however 1s. 3 15-16d wire and 1s. 3 31-32d Demand. Later on these latter rates could have been done in three or four places, but there was very little enquiry for remittance. Bills were placed for a fair amount at 21s. 3 5-32d. both for ready and April delivery. We quote:—

Bank Wire	1s. 3 15-16d.
" Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
" Francs	170
30 days' Japan	148
" Kongkong	147
" Shanghai	200

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has been steady at 95 5-15 both for ready and for the settlement, with very little business passing. Both Bulls and Bears are waiting for the Budget which comes out to-morrow at noon.

SHARES'

The market is quiet with almost nothing doing. Tapti Valley shares have changed hands at Rs. 460.

FREIGHTS.

The market has again been very quiet with only a small business passing. Relets for Liverpool were done at 15s. 3d. ready, while for Trieste and Venice, April loading cargo has been booked at 17s. for cotton and 10s. for seeds.

COALS.

The market is firm with nothing doing, and holders generally are asking higher rates. A sale of 200 tons Birds' is reported at Rs. 12-8.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet but steady with rates practically unchanged. We quote White Delhi, April-May delivery at Rs. 4-5-9.

LINSEED.—Firm for ready, and business has been done at Rs. 8-5 for April-May delivery. Rates are unchanged at Rs. 8-2.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Kutnee ready	Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14.
" Cawnpore April-May	Rs. 5-15.
Yellow " "	6-7.
" Guzerat " "	7-7.

POPPYSEED.—Firm at Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-13-6.

CASTORSEED—Rather quieter. Business has been done for ready at Rs. 34-4 and for April-May delivery at Rs. 34.

GINGELLY SEED.—Unchanged with little business doing. But rates are steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Spot 4 13-16—1-8 Arrivals closed easier.

March	March-April	June-July
4·44	4·43	4·43
—6	—6	—6

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports	20,000 bales.	
Do. last year	19,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	"
Do. Continent	4,000	"
Mid-Uplands	8 5-8 =	1-8
Futures month of June	8·22 =	11
Do. do. of September	7·58 =	12

Arrivals.—Eden Hall, and Baker and Standard, Copper Baziers £ 79-10.

SKIN SALES.—Goat skins opened to-day with fair demand.

Number of goat skins offered	1,686,000	
" Sheep "	1,583,000	
Goat skins	Bombay dull and prices par to 1d lower	
do-	Madras prime quality firm and prices par to 1-2 higher.	

COTTON.

A considerable drop in prices again took place yesterday in both Liverpool and New York, and as a natural result our market opened very weak, and dealers were prepared to give way three or four rupees per candy. Buyers however were not to be tempted, and very little business has in consequence been done. The sales at Colaba this afternoon amounted to 2,400 bales of which 500 bales were for shippers and the balance for local mills. The Sutta Market remained quiet and sales of good Broach were made at 222-223.

We quote.

	Rs.	
Bengals fully good	152	March
Do fine	154	"
Bilatti fully good	168	"
Do fine	174	"
Khandeish fully good	163	"
Khangaum fully good	175	"
Do fine	182	"
Broach good	222	"
Do fine	229	"
Bownugger good	173	May
Do fully good	184	"
Do fine	203	"
Sawginned Dhawar good	2-1	"
Westerns good	190	"

GERMAN MARKET REPORTS.

From Scheffer and Drascher's Report Hamburg: Feb 23, Sugar.—The market has remained firm during the week and prices have not changed. Raw sugar factories are not selling and must now have reserves of 9 million Cwts as against a little over 4 millions last year. These 9 millions hang like the sword of Damocles over the market, for no one can tell whether the factories which now proudly decline all offers may not press their sales next week. Germany will want for this season's consumption at least 100,000 tons, possibly 20,000 tons more. Japan will probably take more than usual, and this may lessen the amount available for Germany. Consequent on a heavy snowfall the severe frost has not injured the winter sowings of beet but an increase in its cultivation is not to be expected. The reserves on hand and in not floating cargos compare as follow with other years:

	tons. 1901	tons. 1900	tons. 1899
Germany	894,285	863,527	8 2,954
Hamburg	146·0	0900	47700
Austria	565,000	570,000	550,000
France	673,309	644,589	589,727
Holland	167,886	92 870	76,835
Belgium	104,558	116,984	122,266
England	73,913	57,941	59,791
On the way	7114	16,559	42,810
Total in Europe	2,479,985	2,412,368	2,311,905
United States	131,000	157,308	150,359
Cuba	95,170	64,990	38,610
On the Way	12,402	23,413	51,904
	239,572	244,131	210,873
Grand Total	271,91,57	2256499	252778

COFFEE.

This week has seen a distinct upward tendency in the Market. We have repeatedly announced the existence in New York of a coffee-corner. This has again bought up large quantities of coffee in Brazil. No less than 600,000 sacks belonging to the same combination, lie in Santos against speculators' bills. The "corner" thus controls at least 1,000,000 sacks. In consequence of the heavy buying in Brazil of this combination exchange on London has risen. This rise is specially hurtful to the Brazilian planters, for it lowers the price they receive for their coffee in Brazilian Currency. On the other hand for the same reason the price of coffee in European, or other than Brazilian countries—must rise. There is undoubtedly a minimum price for coffee in Brazil, which after subtracting the cost of production, leaves nothing to the planter. This price varies, of course, according to the conditions of cultivation, locality, etc., but it may be safely stated that in Brazil the minimum has been reached and in some instances passed. This being so, it is scarcely possible that the export price for coffee can go lower, and the price must rise in the same proportion as exchange. According to all appearances prices should rise steadily, although the coffee harvest promises to be a good one.

COTTON.

There who foretell a cotton harvest in North America of 10 to 10 1-2 millions of bales are supposed to be true prophets. There is a higher estimate, but it does not matter whether there be 100,000 bales more or less, for in Hamburg there is enough, having regard to the colossal Indian cotton harvest, and therefore we consider the present high price of cotton quite unjustifiable. The conditions of cotton consumption are as bad as ever. Although spinners had in the beginning of the year no reserves, they took 125,000 bales less than at the same time last year and things seem just as unfavourable for America and for the continent. The spinners are nowhere busy, and one hears on all sides that they have to restrict their business. This fact is more eloquent than words. South America holds back large quantities of cotton for the prices offered are so low. With regard to the coming harvest there it will probably amount to 12 million bales. And we think the time was never so favourable for extending the cultivation. Seed is plentiful, prices are high, and the planters have earned so much money that they are enabled to pay their workmen and manure their land. Of East Indian cotton the prospects are very good and last week there were 81,000 bales in the market against 20,500 last year. This year the imports into German ports were larger than in 1899, though a good deal less than in 1898.

PETROLEUM.

The price of petroleum has risen. Generally the price goes down after December on account of the daily decrease in consumption. The present improvement is probably the result of the fact that the American oilfields are decreasing their output. However there are large quantities of petroleum to hand in Texas though so far that oil is not fit for illumination. Though the market for American oil is firm and prices rising, the demand in the Russian Naphta-market is weaker. The great outbreak of fire has made no impression on the price. But the lowering of the price of coal does affect it unfavourably as that restricts the use of petroleum for heating purposes.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 9th insant there was more or less rain in parts of Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Nasik and Belgaum and in the Native State of Rewa Kantha. The prices of the staple foodgrains have risen in Kaira, Sholapur and Poona; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary. Prices, compared with those of the corresponding week of 1900, are lower in all districts.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	117,117	119,770
Dependants	22,960	22,827
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	38,238	38,757

The numbers on relief works, including dependants have increased in Kaira by 1,986, in Bijapur by 944 and in Belgaum by 16. In the districts noted below the numbers have decreased as follows:—Sholapur, 2,076; Satara, 1,270; Ahmednagar, 419; Panch Mahals, 396; Poona, 127; Ahmedabad, 89; Dharwar, 39; Nasik, 30; and Broach, 14. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor houses have increased in all districts except Satara, Ahmedabad, Poona and Broach, which show decreases of 714, 292, 274 and 25 respectively.

Five small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Ahmedabad and six in Kaira.

ANOTHER SAD DEATH UP-COUNTRY.

MANY will mourn over the terrible news it is our duty to record this evening of the tragic death of Mr. Stanley Ross, Manager of the Caledonian Estates, Ltd. The son of a late prominent pioneer planter, and having relatives in the island, he will also be long remembered for his pipe-playing at many St. Andrew's dinners. Mr. Ross was seriously ill with enteric, and this, and not financial embarassment or other troubles, appears to be the explanation of the use of a revolver to end his life.—"Times of Ceylon." (March 14.)

BOMBAY RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Second Entries closed 7 p.m., Tuesday, March 19,

The Chowpatty Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs, 1st Entries 8.

Mr T L Robert's br g Garden 6 years.

The Beginners Handicap—Distance 4 furlongs, 1st Entries 9.

Aga Shah Rookh Shah's ch a h Shah 13 3.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 19th March 1901.

DIVINE SERVICE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by the Rev C F W Hatchell, Chaplain of Byculla.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Address by Rev H McNeile.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

6-30 p. m.—Even song with Special Address.—Hymns 92 and 94.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 19TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Bavnagar-Para, Khandwa, Amroti, Akola, Malegaon and Sholapur, and has changed slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular and the readings are nearly uniform over the greater part of the reporting area.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of normal in Gujarat, Sind, Khandesh, Rajputana and at Khandwa, and the minimum 5° to 8° at Jacobabad, Karachi, Malegaon, Belgaum and Sholapur. Elsewhere the variations are small. The highest temperature in the shade was 101at Khandwa and the lowest 58° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are locally large and the skies are partially cloudy in the Bombay Presidency and some places on the Malabar Coast.

About half an inch of rain has fallen at Nagpur and Cochin, and very light showers at Raipur, Akola, Amraoti, Sholapur and Ratnagiri.

An extremely small area of low pressure exists on and off the Kathiawar Coast and the weather is still in a slightly unsettled condition there. This low pressure area has caused a slight from indraught the Arabian Sea and the weather is still cloudy in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Observations recorded at Colombo and Aden show that light south-westerly winds have made their appearance over the Arabian Sea lying to the south of lat. tude 10°. This change is only temporary and will probably disappear in a day or two. Local rain is likely in Berar, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—March 18,

10 p.m.	75·5

TUESDAY—March 19.

8 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	82·2
4 p.m.	81·2
6 p.m.	82·9

The MacTavish (very angrily, to the new Boots at the Rising Sun): "Where, by St, Andrew! have ye planted my braw new kilt that I put oot, for to be decently brushed! Green, red, black and white plaid."

Boots (after search): "I beg pardon, Sir, but the chambermaid mistook it for the skirt of the young lady in No. 13. But you've got her gown!"

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 4m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 11-10m., 11-23a. Low water, 4-42m., 4-54a.
Municipal Standing Committe, 3-30 p. m.
The Sun Mills Company, Apollo Street, 3-30 p. m.
Departure of H. E. Lord Northcote on tour by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer, 5, p. m.
Lady Jenkins' Children's Fancy Dress Ball, Nepean Sea Road.
Concert in aid of Bombay Scottish Orphanage, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Novelty Theatre: "The Mikado" by the Bandmann Opera Company.

ARYA SAMAJ, BOMBAY.—The 27th anniversary of this Samaj will be celebrated at the Samaj Mandir, Kakadwady, Girgaum, for four days regularly, commencing from Thursday, the 21st March, to Sunday, the 24th March, from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 4-30 p. m. to 6-30 p. m. daily. The meetings are open to all.

THE VURJEEVANDAS MADHOWDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION.—During the last month the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 2,331; among them the number of new admissions was 641, being classified as stated below:—Hindoos, 331; Mussulmans, 190; Parsees, 36; Christians, 109; and other class, 50. The average daily attendance was 83.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Walrond Bryan was summoned to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Jakeria Alarakhia, a Memon Borah. On the 15th instant the complainant went to the house of the accused for the purpose of collecting a bill for Rs. 27. The latter thereupon assaulted him and gave him several blows with a stick. The accused, in defence, stated that the complainant entered his premises and gave him annoyance. The magistrate in convicting the accused said that the assault was unprovoked, and fined him Rs. 20, which were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

DAMAUN NEWS.—A few days ago dead rats appeared at Machiwada in Lower Damaun whereupon the residents who had realized the benefit of evacuation removed *en masse* to mandwas erected on the sea-shore.—The epidemic of small-pox, which had been prevailing at Lower Damaun for some time, resulting in a few casualties, has now nearly abated.—Mr. Francis Moniz, the Assistant District Judge of Damaun, who went on leave to Goa for the benefit of his health, returned to Damaun on Thursday, and took charge the same day of his office from his locum tenens, Mr. Innocence da Cunna, who during his short tenure succeeded in clearing much of the Court arrears.—Mr. Bhugwandas Karsandas, in charge of the Government School at Upper Damaun, has been granted a month's privilege leave and with the sanction of the Supreme Government of Goa, and at the recommendation of the local Government and the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Nowrojl Ardesir Postwala has been appointed in his place.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKER.)

A BOY'S MURDER IN THE WOODS.

IMPERATOR vs. HAIDUSHAH ALIAS HAIDER WALAD HUSENSHAH.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in January last, found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Nilkanth Atmaram appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, committed for trial by Mr. S. B. Gadgil, was charged with murder, in having on the 9th November last, at Shirsoli, strangled a boy named Rahiman walad Husen. The deceased was about eight years old and used to wear silver wristlets and other ornaments worth Rs. 18 or Rs. 19. He and his cousin Yasin, a somewhat younger boy, used to take lessons from an old man, Faiza, at the quarters of a Fakir, who was accused's father-in-law and in whose house accused resided with his wife for four or five months before his arrest. The boys used to have some hours' recess after mid-day. On the 9th November last, during the recess, accused met the two boys and asked them to accompany him to gather and eat wild berries in the woods to the east of the village. The two boys accompanied him accordingly, but after they came out of the village accused told Yasin that he was likely to get tired as the woods were far off, and that he should therefore return to the village. Yasin accordingly returned home and the accused and Rahiman then proceeded to the woods, which were about three miles off. Between 2 and 3 p.m. on the same day, Rahiman's father, who is a butcher and had been to a money-lender to borrow some money, was told by Faizu, on his return home, that his son had not come to the school. The father of the deceased questioned Yasin, and was told that deceased had gone with the accused to gather and eat berries. Husen, the boy's father, went in the direction of the woods mentioned to him by Yasin, but on his way he met the accused, who denied that he had even seen deceased on that day. The woods were far off, and Husen, after searching at various places and questioning the accused and Yasin again, finally reported his loss to the police patel, stating that he suspected the accused. The latter was sent for and a large crowd assembled. In the crowd was one Ganu, who said he had seen the accused and the deceased go in the direction of the woods. About midnight eventually the accused gave important information, and the patel had torches lighted and left the chaudi with the accused and several others. The accused led the way, and on the way were prints of a man and a boy, which finally stopped at a nalla. The man's prints were shod ones, the boy's unshod. The accused showed a rocky cranny by the side of the nalla, the level of which was lower than the bed of the nalla, and removing sand in that cranny, showed the body of the boy. There was a cord-mark round the neck of the boy and a cord lay in the grave. There were also 47 berries found tied at one end of a dhotar used by the boy as a shoulder-cloth. One of the ornaments, a small earring of silver, was intact; but the wristlets, the anklet, and the belt of the same metal, which the boy used to wear, were gone. The accused next took the patel and the panch to another place, a nalla much nearer to the village, where he unearthed the missing ornaments. The Sessions Judge inspected the shoes seized by the accused and found they fully answered the description given by the witnesses of the prints. The Sessions Judge thought the accused deserved the maximum sentence under Section 302, as he decoyed a trusting child on a false pretence and ruthlessly saw its expiring agony. There were no palliating circumstances, and a death sentence was better deterrent than a sentence of transportation. When an offence was proved, and it was of a diabolical character, the sentence likely to prevent others from committing similar offences should be passed. The prisoner was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death.

Looking to all the circumstances, their lordships confirmed the sentence of death.

FUND FOR PROVIDING TRANIED NURSES FOR THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

THE Surgeon in charge of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital begs to acknowledge the following subscription to the above fund:—

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	2700
His Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay annually	120
Her Excellency Lady Northcote	100
His Highness the Aga Khan	50
His Highness Raman Shir Samasingjee of Palitana	50
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Bart	50
Sir J Cowasjee Jehangir	50
Arther Heare Esquire	100
Sardar Oomer Jamal	25
Ludha Ebram and Co	25
Ahmed Dawjee Bros	25
Lakhmedas Khimjee	15
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Bart	100
Major Richard Baker I M S	50
Major W H Bruke I M S	50
Total	Rs. 3510

We may mention that this fund is thoroughly deserving of support. The Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital is the only Hospital in Bombay still unprovided with trained Nurses. Subscriptions should be sent to the Surgeon in charge.

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THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

THE annual meeting of the Indo-British Institution was held yesterday evening in the School buildings, Esplanade Road, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, presiding. The gathering was a large one, including many of the elite of Bombay. The proceedings opened with an enjoyable entertainment by the children of the school.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Rev. T. Davis, the Hon. Secretary of the School, then read the following annual report, which showed very satisfactory results.

The Managing Committee of the Indo-British Institution, in their report for the year 1900, express their gratitude to the supporters of the Schools for their increased liberality in contributing to the funds. The finances at the close of the year were in a better condition than they have been for many years past. The total receipts from subscriptions and donations during the year amounted to Rs. 5,430, as against Rs. 4,829 in the preceding year. There has been, however, a decrease in the amount of offertories from Churches, the figures being,—1899, Rs. 1,667, and in 1900, Rs. 1,344. The Committee are again indebted to kind friends for their efforts in organizing a Concert on the 23rd January, 1900, for the benefit of the Institution, by which means the large sum of Rs. 1,101 was realized. Arising out of the subject of finance, there are two or three points of interest. One is the regularity with which friends of the Institution continue to aid by their generous liberality. Another is the increased substantial help given by a few of its oldest and best friends. The Institution has been materially helped by several of the Freemasons' Lodges. No less than Rs. 690 were received during the year from various Lodges, of which Lodge St. George gave a handsome donation of Rs. 500. The other Lodges which sent donations were Concord, Scots, and Caledonia. One of the most gratifying bequests ever made to the Institution was one of Rs. 4,000, bequeathed by the will of a former pupil, the late Mrs. Mary Morris. The grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,994 was again renewed, while, in addition, Government contributed Rs. 620 towards the board and education of destitute children. The total income of the Institution from all sources was Rs. 10,980-0-4, the credit balance at the close of year being Rs. 1,633-14-1, of which Rs. 1,550-14-5 belonged to Special Funds, and Rs. 57-15-8 to the General Fund, from which the ordinary expenses of the Institution are paid.

The number of boarders in the two Schools on December 31st last was 102, of whom 39 were boys and 23 were girls. Fourteen children were on the free list, no children were paying full fees, and 15 were day scholars. During the year 20 children were admitted and 26 were withdrawn.

The schools were inspected on November 9th, 1900, by Mr. A. G. Wright, Educational Inspector, Northern Division. In his report he stated:—"Neither teachers nor pupils have a fair opportunity of making any progress owing to the paucity of the staff. In the Boys' School there are only 3 teachers, including the Headmaster, with 5 Standards to be taught simultaneously, and in the Girls' School there is the same number of teachers to overtake 6 standards; the number of standards is liable to increase. It is true that the number of students altogether is small, but that does not affect the fact that every teacher is in charge of two or more distinct classes during all school-hours. This state of matters has already seriously impaired the efficiency of the schools, and must inevitably end in speedy loss of the grant-in-aid. The School cannot be certified efficient when the staff is so under-manned, and I must ask the managers to provide at once at least one teacher, if not two, to each of the schools, so that the present state of things may be remedied. As far as possible, under such circumstances, I think both the teachers and children had done their best during the year."

Respecting the severe strictures passed by the Educational Inspector on the paucity of the staff, the Committee point out that some time ago they were compelled, through lack of funds, to reduce the number of teachers. However, they have since complied with the Inspector's request by appointing two extra teachers, and four pupil teachers, and hope, when funds are available, to introduce further developments. Mr. Edwin Thomas has been appointed Headmaster in the place of the Rev. R. S. Spooner, who resigned his appointment to take up the Harbour Chaplaincy. The successful students in gaining the Indian Navy Prizes for 1900 were Olive Proctor and Robert Jones.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge gifts of clothing for both Schools from the Ladies' Work Guild; Mrs. Mackenzie, Honorary Secretary, Y. W. C. A. Dorcas Class, Byculla, Mrs. Abbiss, Honorary Secretary, Y. W. C. A., Igatpuri, and from Miss Rix, Honorary Secretary, Ladies' Work Guild, Surat. The Committee are under a standing obligation to the Ladies' Committee for their regular supervision of the domestic arrangements of both Schools.

[illegible] assisted in England, Mrs. Proctor ably fulfilled the duties of Lady President of the Ladies' Committee. The Committee have sanctioned an outlay of over Rs. 300 for sanitary improvements in both Schools, which will be carried out by the P. W. D. as soon as possible. The Committee accepted with regret the resignation of the Rev. C. Gilder as Honorary Secretary of the Institution, which office he ably filled for a period of 33 years. They have recorded their appreciation of Mr. Gilder's long and faithful service, so patiently and perseveringly devoted to the cause of the Institution. Although resigning the Executive, Mr. Gilder retains his seat on the Committee, and as incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, will continue to give the children the benefit of his pastoral care and instruction.

Mr. T. J. Srangman, in addition to his duties as Honorary Treasurer, kindly acted as Secretary for a time, until the post was accepted by the Rev. T. Davis. The Committee have to express their thanks to Mr. N. W. Kemp for again kindly auditing the accounts.

In conclusion, the Committee would once more appeal to the sympathy and generosity of the public on behalf of those maintained and educated in the Institution. On account of the increase of the staff and other developments the outlook calls for increased support. They trust that the Clergy will bring the claims of the Schools before their congregations, especially considering the Diocesan character of the Institution which receives poor children from all parts of the Presidency.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, in proposing the adoption of the report, said that he once heard the Institution described as the biggest beggar in Bombay. (Laughter and applause). Well so it was, and its begging character was only equalled by the loyalty and kindness with which its friends rallied round it year by year. (Applause). The only point upon which he wished to dwell was with reference to the report made by the Inspector in which he referred to the paucity of the staff and the steps which the Committee had taken regarding it. He (Mr. Justice Candy) wished to bring it to their notice the fact that the circumstance alluded to in these remarks had caused the Committee great anxiety. There was no doubt that they should put their house in order, and for that purpose in order that they might appoint more teachers he earnestly requested the donors to continue their past liberality. (Applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton seconded the proposition which was carried.

Mrs. Gilbert then distributed the prizes.

The chairman, in addressing the assembly, said that it was very interesting to notice that the labours and thought and care devoted to the welfare of the society by Mr. Justice Candy was really but a continuation of the work done by the original founder of the society, Mr. George Candy, who started the institution as far back as the year 1838. It was but in keeping of what they knew of Mr. Justice Candy that he should by his energy thus devote himself to the welfare and more particularly to the education of the children of that institution. They had their attention drawn by the report which had just been read to the state of the finances of that society, and one could not but feel that an institution like this must appeal to those who were there, and to that section of the Bombay Society in which they were drawn perhaps beyond all other institutions in Bombay, for its principal purpose was the advancement of education of poor Indo-British children. Therefore from the very limits of the society they could not look for those munificent donations which they saw evident signs of on all hands in Bombay. It was rather a society compelled to rely on the subscriptions of many than on the munificent endowments of the wealthy few. It was, therefore, with very great reason that the committee appealed for their continued support. It was gratifying to notice that notwithstanding the great calls there had been during the past year on the purses of most of them still the income derived from donations and subscription was on the increase. He trusted that this was a tendency which would exhibit itself still more during the coming year. He was very glad to be able to make an announcement which was too late to be placed in the report, and it was that the result of the concert which had lately been held had produced no less a sum than upwards of a thousand rupees—(applause)—and that afforded but another instance of the debt under which the institution was to those who bore the name of the founder, (applause) because as they all knew it was due to the extreme energy which Mrs. Candy devoted to that concert that a result of that kind had been effected. (Renewed applause) The report showed results which at any rate justified the public in supporting by their subscription the Indo-British Institution. His lordship after referring to some of the points contained in the Inspector's report, proceeded to say that the year was marked by one striking change in the school, and it was that the Rev. Gilder, the hon. secretary, who had been associated with the institution for the last thirty-three years, had resigned. But although his active connection as secretary had come to an end, still the school would have the benefit of his association with it in the manner indicated in the report. (Applause.) While they all regretted that Mr. Gilder should have parted company with the school to that extent, it was, he was sure, a matter of congratulation to the school and gratification to all of them that his place had been taken by so energetic a gentleman as his friend the Rev. Davis. (Applause.) He felt quite confident that the future of the school so far as it depended on the secretary might be regarded as assured. (Applause.) There was one omission in the report which he would like to see remedied, and it was that there was no allusion to the games. His lordship having dwelt on the necessity and desirability of out-door exercise on the part of the pupils, observed that in the course of the year it might be possible to raise a company of volunters in connection with the school and if it was any encouragement towards that end he had very great pleasure in giving a prize to the best shot in the coming year. (Applause) He confessed he held very strong views on volunteering, more especially in cadets. When he was in Calcutta he commanded four cadets companies numbering 900 strong, and he would be glad to see a cadet company once more in full vigour. Having addressed a few encouraging words to the pupils, Sir Lawrence Jenkins thanked the teaching staff for their successful efforts and the students for the excellent performances with which they delighted the assembly. (Loud applause).

On the motion of the Ven. Archdeacon Scott, votes of thanks were passed to Mrs. Gilbert, the chairman, Mr. N. W. Kemp, the auditor, and those ladies and gentlemen who gave special prizes to children.

The singing of the National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

THE MURDEROUS ATTACK BY KHOJA FANATICS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Gulamali Mahomed, Noormahomed Alibhai, and Cooverji Rajan, were charged by Superintendent Grennan with committing the murder of Hirji Alarakhia and Lalee Sajan on the 9th instant. There were further charges against the first accused of attempting to murder Kassum Nanji Miani and against the last two accused of attempting

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WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S Istrar, 2,978 tons, Captain J McKay, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Perim, 13th March, in ballast.

THE Hansa Line S S Stolzenfels, 1,933 tons, Captain G Struffing, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg, 13th February, with a general cargo and 11 cases of acid.

THE B I S N Co's S S Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain W Gray, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Moulmein, 2nd February, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's S S Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott, sailed yesterday, for Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Belitt, Mr N Peace Mr Dawners, one native and 200 deck,

THE B I S N Co's S S Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 6th March, via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H C Wright, Mr T C Stafford, Mr R Calvert, and 275 deck.

UNDERWRITERS AND INSUFFICIENT BALLASTING.

WITH reference to the Light Load-line Bill, which Lord Muskerry has intimated to the Merchant Service Guild will be introduced for Second Reading into the House of Lords in the early part of next week, the Secretary of the Guild has received the following important communication from the Secretary of the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, embodying opinions expressed at a specially convened meeting of the Committee of that body —

The Liverpool Underwriters' Association,
20th February, 1901.

LIGHT LOAD-LINE BILL.

Dear Sir,—This matter was considered by my Committee to-day, and I am instructed to say that they consider that the losses arising from vessels sailing with insufficient and improperly secured ballast are so serious as to warrant legislation on the subject and they cordially approve the principle embodied in Lord Muskerry's Light Load line Bill. In order, however, that the difficult question of fixing a proper load-line may be efficiently dealt with, it would be necessary for the Board of Trade to depute the duty of drawing up rules for the purpose to the bodies qualified to do so as in the case of the Deep Load-line. The necessity for ballast being efficiently secured from shifting is of such importance that it would be desirable that this should also be provided for in the Bill. I beg to enclose a copy of our last Report, in which reference is made to the recent losses of ships in ballast, and I may mention that since that Report was issued three vessels in ballast have been reported as missing on voyages to the Pacific.—I am, &c.

(Signed) T. A. BELLEW, Secretary.

John G. Moore, Esq., Secretary, The Merchant Service Guild.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Kangra S	Gray	Moulmein, Feb 2
19	Stolzenfels S	Sterling	Hamburg, Feb 13
	Pachumba S	Rickford	Karachi, March 6
	Istrar S	McKay	Perim, March 13

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Amra S	Pigott	Karachi, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kangra, for Calcutta, &c.
" Istrar, for Antwerp.
" Lowenburg, for Hamburg and Antwerp.

DAILY EXPORTS—MARCH 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kronborg S—200 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co 125 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 7 cwts horns W and A Graham and Co; 42 bales wool, H Hunsraj.

— OR LONDON.

India S—1 potrosa oil B Sajun 3 bales carpets, Fleming shaw and Co; 75 cwts gum, M Lalljee 2 pots rosa oil, P A Desai 17 bales carpets R B Sajun 83 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 150 bales skins and hides, R M Kooka 12 cwts olibanum, R Dossa and Co; 130 cwts gum, P A Desai 1 bale carpets, B Nazir and Co; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee 45 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co 501 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 162 cwts gum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1 bale skins, H B Abba 209 bales hemp, J Chaues and Co; 6 cwts ivorys Frunchandoo Dhowjee 4 bales skins R M Mooka 11 bales cotton Megjee Mooljee and Co; 17 cwts indigo David Sassoon and Co; 2 cases Indian silk piece goods Finlay Muir and Co; 22 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Kronborg S—1004 cwts rapeseed, and 50 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Longships—100 bales Cotton. The Bombay Co; 97 cwts black pepper, M Mooljee and Co; 2001 cwts rapeseed and 1000 cwts linseed, A Blaschock and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drachenfels S—3190 cwts gingerlysseed A Blaschock and Co; 2000 cwts crushed bones, A H Jassum and Co; 320 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwts gingellyseed Killick Nixon and Co; 2014 cwts myrabollams Nagjee Bechor.

FOR HAMBURG.

Tolosa S—210 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 825 bales cotton 2000 cwt angellyseed Volkart Brothers; 240 bales hemp, Kiddle Rieve and Co; 110 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 140 bales cotton A Blaschock and Co; 1000 cwts weedseed Baner Krause; 510 cwts myrabolams Nago Sohwer and Co; 1265 cwts myrabollams, N Tutchally and Co.

FOR HULL.

Mandora—1000 cwts casterseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Tolosa S—110 bales cotton the Bombay Co; 6000 cwt linseed; 7000 cwt rapeseed; 2000 cwt ground nuts David Sassoon and Co; 200 cwt rapeseed; 2000 cwt Mustard seed Volkart Brothers.

Longships S—600 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Nilos S—100 bales cotton Ewing and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel S—1050 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 184 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel S—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co 150 tons old iron Killick Nixon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th March.

S1. There will be 12-inch R M L Gun Drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters, to-morrow at 5-15 p.m.

2. The Wheal Cup Competition will be held at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday next. Fall in at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, patties to be worn.

3. Members are requested to send in their servants passes at once to the Head-quarters Office.

4. There will be Class Firing at Coorla to-morrow, Friday and Saturday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m. local time.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th March.

S1. The Annual Inspection of the Corps by the General Officer Commanding will take place on Saturday next the 23rd instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-4 p.m. Dress—Review Order, Khaki.

(2) Every Member, who is not on leave, is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(4) Rifles, &c., brought to Headquarters by Members will be cleaned and re-issued to them within a few minutes after receipt.

(5) The Commanding Officer trusts that Officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available Member of their Company to attend this parade.

(5) The Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers must be warned that they must have their Arms, Accoutrements, Buttons and Helmet fittings well cleaned for this parade.

(6) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists). Those who have not yet drawn boots can obtain them on application at Head-quarters.

(7) As the Arms, &c., will be returned to the Armoury after the Inspection, Members are requested to bring their Jags and Slide Protectors in their Pouches to this Parade. Arrangements regarding re-issue of Rifles will be made for Members who may not have completed their Class Firing by the 24th instant.

2. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits' Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) the 20th instant, on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this drill.

3. There will be Company Drill for F Company in the Grant Medical College ground at 5 p.m. on Friday the 22nd instant.

4. C and D Companies will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8-30 p. m. to-day and Friday next the 20th and 22nd instants.

5. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday the 22nd instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

6. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 1742 Color Sergeant J W Seager F Company from 16th to 31st March 1901.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

NOTICE.

Copies of the Programme of the Athletic Events, open to Members of the Corps, to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports on 25th, 26th and 27th instants, are with the Officers Commanding Companies, and may be seen at Head-quarters. The Events include Seven Foot Races, open only to Members of the Corps. Entries close at 12 noon on Saturday, the 23rd instant

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

GREARY—March 13, at Poona, of pneumonia, Elizabeth Greahy, at her daughter's residence, West Street. Deeply mourned by her sorrowing children. (English papers, please copy.)

LONAULI.

DEATH.

MITCHELL—March 18, at Lonauli, of pneumonia, Hugh McPherson Mitchell, Resident Engineer, G I P Railway, aged 37 years.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1901.

CHINA FOR THE CHINESE; HER TRADE FOR ALL.

SIR EDWARD SASSOON, who presided over the meeting of the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts, before which Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., read his paper on China, the other day, opened a discussion on the subject, in which many prominent personages took part. Among these were Sir William Robinson, formerly Governor of Hongkong; Sir Edgar Vincent, of the Diplomatic Service; Admiral Fremantle; Mr. Henry Norman, M. P., who has travelled and explored in China as well as written on Chinese subjects; Captain Younghusband, C.I.E.; Mr. Arthur Diosy, lecturer and writer on Far Eastern questions; and Sir C. M. Kennedy, of the Foreign Office. Mr. Walton is a travelling M. P. who touches the subjects he writes on and speaks of but lightly, and his paper did not add very much to public enlightenment on the Chinese problem. But it drew valuable expressions of opinion on various phases of recent events in the Celestial Empire from men who were well qualified to form them. With many things that Mr. Walton said Sir Edward Sassoon would not agree, but he was fully with him when he said that the great defect of the policy of the diplomatic body in Pekin had been their total inability to foresee and to avert the supersession of the Emperor of China and with it the deposition of the reform party. It would have been a glorious thing for China and everybody connected with that country if they had averted those events. But it was quite beyond their powers, even if they had not been wheedled into a false sense of security, whilst all this mischief was brewing at their own doors. Mr. Walton's views on the Boxer movement tally with those of Sir Robert Hart—views which Sir Edward Sassoon vigorously repudiated. He was, however, with him on the subject of the indemnity. To impose a crushing indemnity on a nation whose visible assets were practically mortgaged up to the hilt, and which was on the verge of insolvency, would be a distinctly undesirable policy. He hoped our Minister would rather lock to obtaining increased facilities and commercial advantages for our own people, than to imposing a heavy indemnity which it might take years and years to pay. This is the theme we have sung all through, and it is that which ran through the address of the Honourable Mr. Whitehead of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, to which we drew attention the other day, and meets the approval of every sound thinker on the subject of China.

"China for the Chinese and Chinese trade for the whole world." This, the motto of the China Association, puts the policy of Great Britain in a nutshell and has the strongest support. Sir William Robinson urged upon the Society the necessity for a most intimate connection between the trade of China and Great Britain, saying that although the annual value of British trade with China is set down at forty-three millions sterling, the enormous potentialities of the empire are as yet unrealized and undefined. But the establishment of a stable and honest Government, which can make and adhere to the treaties it makes, is a preliminary necessity. Mr. Walton would have England guarantee China against foreign aggression, would depose the Empress-Dowager and re-model the whole system of Chinese internal taxation. None of his critics, however, would go so far as that, and while Sir William Robinson declared that when the time comes to make peace England must speak in no uncertain voice, Sir Edgar Vincent plainly told Mr. Walton that in his opinion the whole scheme as propounded by him was absolutely impossible, and it would be an act of extraordinary folly on the part of the Foreign Minister to embark on any policy of the kind. His experience of Eastern empires was that there could be no more foolish expenditure of money than to attempt to reform a great Oriental decaying empire against the will of its inhabitants. And there was much wisdom in his condemnation of Mr. Walton's policy as unwise at any time, while at the present juncture it would be particularly inopportune because the general position of affairs, the vast responsibilities which we have recently assumed in different parts of the world, and the struggle in which we are engaged in South Africa make it the categorical duty of the Government not to engage in the Far East in any policy of adventure. Upon this point there is singular unanimity in England. We must devote our attention to the possibilities of developing trade and adhere rigorously to our declared policy of maintaining the integrity of the Empire. There is some truth in the observations of Sir C. M. Kennedy, that the British Government and people do not know what they want, and therefore their aims are not thought out and their efforts fail. But in this particular question they seem to have taken up the right position, and if they will adhere to it we shall not now get very far adrift.

Several of those who took part in the discussion on Mr. Walton's paper reiterated the old complaint that in England there is no adequate grasp of British needs abroad. The position was tersely described by Captain Younghusband, when he declared that the real solution of the Chinese puzzle lay in the discovery of means to wake up the people at home to a sense of the need for commercial activity in China. Mr. Whitehead, it will be remembered, complained of the ignorance of people in England on the Chinese question, and Admiral Fremantle the other day stated that when he was stationed in China he found it extremely difficult even at Shanghai and Hongkong to get any general information or arouse any general interest with regard to our future prospects in Celestial Territory. The China Association, the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts, and Mr. Whitehead are each doing their best in their several ways to remove the cause for this reflection on the intelligence of the English people. Mr. Walton's book, supplemented by his paper and corrected by the experience of capable critics, should stimulate the interest and remove the lamentable ignorance of the Little Englander who stands in the way of all progress and reform. The publication of lectures, papers, discussions and official reports by the Chambers of Commerce would be a legitimate expenditure of money. The China Association might be made a powerful ally and the reproach against our countrymen might be to a large extent removed. As there is no grasp of our needs, advantages now enjoyed are slipping away and, as Sir C. M. Kennedy says, in certain localities the door is by no means securely open. He suggests that, as the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Board of Trade is not constituted in a manner to deal with the questions of the Far East, every member of Parliament who has been enlightened as to the necessities of the case shall unite in urging the Government to follow the precedent adopted when the European Commercial Treaties were revised in 1891-93 and appoint a representative and capable committee to consider the whole situation from the point of view of British commercial interests and advise the Government on the action which is needed. Such a Committee might easily be formed and its advice, as was the case with Mr. Mundella's Committee referred to, could but prove acceptable to Government.

THE RAJPUTANA STATES. THE report on the political administration of the Rajputana States during 1899-1900 is almost entirely concerned with the measures taken to deal with the Great Famine and the effects of the scarcity upon the people. The extension of the famine to parts of the Punjab, Sindh, Guzerat and Malwa closed up the usual avenues of emigration along which the people of Rajputana had been accustomed to travel with their cattle when dearth visited their own country. In these circumstances most of the Darbars unaided were unable to deal with the situation that confronted them. They were saved by the Government of India, who lent money and men to enable famine relief to be systematically and well organized. There were some exceptional States where such assistance was not required, the most notable of them being the State of Jaipur, where "the arrangements made by the Darbar for the relief of distress were well considered and on a liberal scale." His Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur further gained distinction by his munificent gift of sixteen lakhs of rupees for the endowment of the Indian Peoples' Famine Relief Trust. In many of the States railway earth-work gave employment to large numbers of famine labourers. The most important of these extensions was the Baran-Ajmere-Marwar Railway, which, when completed, will run from Baran in Kota through that State and the States of Bundi, Mewar, Marwar, the chiefship of Shahpura and the British district of Merwara to Marwar Junction. Its total length will be 213·39 miles; it is estimated to cost Rs. 1,36,66,809, and it will secure direct communication between Calcutta and Karachi. Jodhpur suffered severely; the effects of the heavy mortality among the cattle in this State will long be felt, for it is estimated that a million head perished for want of fodder. Bikanir, along with Jaipur, comes in for a word of commendation from Lieut.-Colonel Wyllie, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General, in consequence of the liberal and well considered provision for relief made under the direct supervision of His Highness the Maharajah. A special feature of the famine administration in this State was the help given by the Imperial Service Camel Corps, who did excellent service in controlling the whole of the famine works in the State, with the exception of the railway earth-work. Patrols of the corps were employed in districts where the scarcity led to an increase of crime and they were able to secure several notorious outlaws. Famine crime had to be severely dealt with in Dungarpur where the Administrative Council were at first unable to cope with the outbreak of lawlessness. A new Kamdar had to be appointed, British officers reorganized the relief measures, and to teach the disorderly Bhils a lesson two companies of the Mewar Bhil Corps from Kherwara were despatched "to punish severely the inhabitants of the Mandav Pal, who had long been the terror of the surrounding country, and had successfully defied the Raj authorities." The expedition appears to have been effective, for we are told that "the subjugation of this Pal has been a useful lesson to the members of other unruly Bhil villages, and serious crime has since diminished to a marked extent." In Marwar there were forty-nine cases of dakaiti, mostly grain thefts, certainly not a great number. To prevent incidents of this nature, however, the district police were strengthened and Imperial Service troops were posted on the Palanpur and Jaisalmer borders. Similar special measures had to be adopted in Jaipur, where there was a large increase of crime, and arrangements were made with the State of Tonk to check offences on the border. The States of Kota and Jhalawar have made proposals for the substitution of British rupees for their local currencies and the States of Partabgarh, Banswara and Dungarpur are also likely to quickly make the same change. This is a matter of considerable importance as the local currencies have of late greatly depreciated, and on this account the finances of some of the States are in an unsatisfactory condition. Education and matters affecting public health have received considerable attention during the year, notwithstanding the difficulties famine has placed in the way of progress in these respects. At the end of the year there were 147 hospitals and dispensaries in Rajputana against 139 in the previous year. The number of patients treated rose considerably, and the expenditure on medical institutions increased from Rs. 2,84,128 to Rs. 3,02,217.

THE RAVAGES OF PLAGUE. THE total mortality in the City of Bombay during 1900 was 80,312. Deducting from this the mortality of 1895, which may be considered a normal pre-plague year, and which gave 25,081 deaths, we get 55,231 as the plague mortality for 1900. And when we add to this the sum of 89,418, the total plague deaths to the end of 1899, we get a plague mortality in Bombay at the end of the century of 144,649. We have still to add the plague deaths for the two expired months of the current year, viz, 9,986, and this added to 144,649 gives a grand total of 154,635 as the loss of life by plague from the outbreak of the disease here in 1896 till the end of February last. By the census of 1891 Bombay had a population of 821,000 in round numbers. If we add to this the loss of life by plague we find that but for the pestilence the population of this city at present would have been 975,635. But, instead of this population bordering on a million, we find that we now only have in this city 771,000 inhabitants in round numbers. We thus perceive that Bombay is short of population to the extent of over two hundred thousand. And it would thus also appear that in addition to loss of population by plague Bombay has lost something over forty thousand by the desertion of its inhabitants It thus comes out very clearly that Bombay the beautiful has lost the proud position of being the second city in His Majesty's dominions solely by the depredations of four and a-half years' prevalence of plague, desertion being a not inconsiderable element in the deficit. Nor is this all, for the 154,635 who died of plague, had they lived, would have added to the population, and so by now the Bombay inhabitants would have been about a million. The gravest fact of all is that the plague has year by year from its outbreak amongst us shown no abatement, but an increase. It should be borne well in mind that the total mortality last year (1900) was over 80,000, yet at the present moment we have the people dying at just as great a rate as this time last year, though the population has been diminished by 55,000 by plague alone. In fact this shows that the percentage mortality is even greater than it has ever been. The plague, then, has from the outset gone on increasing and has already shorn Bombay of more than 20 per cent. of its population. What are we to do? The enormous expense already incurred on plague measures has practically been thrown away. It now becomes a burning question whether the measures still in force should be continued or replaced by some other expedient. The time has surely come for no stone to be left unturned in the diligent endeavour to search out a remedy, and no advice in this regard should be ignored that can show any record of promise. This terrible blow that has fallen on Bombay has affected but very little such people as are in good circumstances. With few exceptions the plague has been busy in the homes of humble folk, and in this seems to lie the secret of the wonderful indifference with which its ravages are regarded by the well-to-do. It is now, however, to be feared that we are approaching the limits of disregard, and unless something is done to stay the dire progress of grave mortality, we may reach the point of depletion of population from which the city can never recover.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE IN INDIA. SIR EDWIN COLLEN, Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, in a memorandum on the military expenditure of the year, states that a sum exceeding a million sterling has been expended. The items on which the money has been laid out include the supply of the '303 rifle to the troops, the appointment of additional officers to native regiments, and special artillery equipment. A sum of £160,000 has been expended on mounted infantry, military schools, and the new transport scheme. An outlay of £105,000 was incurred on Volunteer concessions; £103,000 on cordite, gun carriage, and small arms ammunition factories, and £108,000 for special military works. Sir Edwin in a separate document reviews the progress which has been made during his term of office. As regards Indian railways capable of use for military purposes, it is shown that the expenditure mainly on open lines to meet the increasing traffic and provide necessary rolling-stock was between six and seven millions sterling.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE. The tension which has been caused throughout the Empire by the aggressive action of the Russians in connection with the concessions they have been granted by the Chinese has happily been somewhat eased by the report that the incident has not further developed. The situation is still, however, serious, and with the sentries of the two Powers occupying trenches only forty-five feet apart from each other, the slightest false move on either side would precipitate the two Powers into more serious complications. The greatest tact will be required to prevent a collision between the two forces. Reuter's remark that it is believed that the Chinese granted the Russians the concession in the hope that it would embroil us with them only bears out what we already know of Chinese subtlety.

WE would remind our readers that the Scottish Orphanage Concert, which had unfortunately to be postponed from its original date, will take place in the Town Hall to-night at 9-30 o'clock. A glance at the programme, printed in another column, will show that some of our best local talent is assisting, while the object for which the concert is being given ought in itself to insure a full house.

MR. MACPHERSON, Secretary, Legislative Department, proceeds on one year's furlough from 1st April. Mr. Carnduff officiates, and Mr. Greeven acts as Deputy Secretary, vice Carnduff.

IN consequence of their misconduct, the inhabitants of the villages of Longo Dewa and Pindori, in the Ferozepore district, are charged for one year with the cost of maintaining an additional police force.

THE conclusion arrived at concerning rhea is that, so far as the Deccan is concerned, its cultivation cannot be made profitable. The irrigation which is found necessary in the dry season makes the cost of the crop too high.

LORD CURZON on Friday paid a visit to the Black Hole of Calcutta and inspected the new model of the monument which is being erected at his expense in memory of those who perished. The new obelisk will be 29 feet high.

THE winter at Wei-hai-wei has been a mild one. Frost, snow and ice there were, but not continuous. There has been little illness, only a few cases of influenza and ordinary colds. It is quite possible that the hospital arrangements will stand fast there for the summer, as the climate is excellent for bracing convalescents.

A DIPLOMATIST'S MEMORIES.

"SHIFTING Scenes; or, Memories of Many Men in Many Lands" is the title of the new book by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., sometime H.M. Ambassador to Germany. The culmination of Sir Edward's career was his tenure of our Embassy at Berlin for about eleven years, during a very momentous time, but the reader of these reminiscences will be grievously disappointed if he expects to find in them any real glimpses behind the scenes there, any characterisation of the Court or its members, any reference to his colleagues, any appreciation even of Bismarck as a statesman beyond his qualities as a conversationalist—anything, in fact, very much more important than a eulogy of the Embassy building itself at Berlin, on the ground of "its numerous reception rooms being all on the ground floor":—

It is a matter of great convenience to be able to receive them (Sovereigns and Princes) without going downstairs, not as a question of movement from the upper to the ground floor, but as a matter of etiquette. In the case of Sovereigns the rule is clear—you must receive them at the entrance; but innumerable cases have arisen, cases where the Ambassador resides on the upper floor, as to how far down the stairs he should come to receive lesser Princes.

Sir Edward Malet has always been great in matters of form, which after all, is the essence of diplomacy, and his literary form is quite as good, if not indeed a little more delicate. The real charm of this volume is the form into which it has been thrown—for its author has conceived the quaintly effective idea of giving it the shape of a dialogue between himself and a demon interviewer of the name of "Whiffles," a reporter, "looking like Voltaire with the added qualities of charity and benevolence," who in a kind of dream or trance comes and perches at the foot of the ex-Ambassador's bed, and with the remark that everybody, soon or later must give an account of himself proceeds to extract his Excellency's secrets. Sir Edward's experiences of the Franco-German war, which occupy a good deal of his space, would have proved more entertaining had not their interest been discounted by the recent autobiographical confession of the writer in the pages of "M. A. P.," and we are rather inclined to think that in one form or another we have already read the story of his hazardous ride from Paris to Meaux as the bearer to Bismarck of a proposal for an armistice.

But after all deductions are made we get a most delightful and even instructive volume. It does not record the experience of his life according to the sequence of events in his career, but passes from capital to capital by the association of ideas. The result is a finished piece of reminiscence, which, however, seems to have a deeper object than that of entertaining. For we cannot help suspecting the author of an underlying design to make the interest of his pages subservient to the purpose of an "Apologia pro vita mea"—an official life which with all its brilliant successes, was not unclouded here and there, especially in Egypt, by the suspicion and the suggestion of failure. There is no malice in any of his matter—Sir Edward Malet in this respect resembling Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, who only admits kindly anecdotes into his diary, on the principle that the dead cannot defend themselves, and that he will not give offence to the living even at the risk of being dull. But he is never dull, and only now and then is there a dash of veiled spite in his characterisations, as when, for example, he tells some stories of Lord Brougham, who was his mother's stepfather. But Sir Edward had his heroes, and one of the greatest of these was old "Abe" Lincoln, of whom he writes, or rather says, to "Whiffles":—

Of all the great men I have known he is the one who has left upon me the impression of a sterling son of God. Straightforward, unflinching, not loving the work he had to do, but facing it with a bold and true heart; mild whenever he had a chance; stern as iron when the public weal required it, following a bee-line to the goal which duty set before him. I can still feel the grip of his massive hand, and the searching look of his kindly eye. . . . I remember that when Lord Lyons, who was a bachelor, went to communicate the news of the marriage of the Prince of Wales to him officially, he took the Queen's letter in his hand and said, "Well, Lord Lyons, all I can say is 'Go 'and do thou likewise.'"

But perhaps Sir Edward's greatest hero was his own chief, Lord Lyons, on whose staff he served from 1862 to 1871 at Washington, Constantinople, and Paris, and of whom he remarks:—

"He was invaluable to our Government. The public little knows what an unappreciable boon it is to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to have representatives at the great foreign Courts on whose judgment he can rely. Instructions are all very well, but they deal with the general lines of policy; the success of their execution hinges on the tact, discretion, and judgment of the agent. When Lord Lyons, in defiance of his instructions in the Mason and Slidell case, gave the U. S. Government twelve hours more than the allotted term for breaking off relations, he saved his country from war."

"How was that" asked Whiffles.

"Well, it was very simple. Unless the U. S. Government consented to surrender Slidell and Mason by the evening of a certain day, Lord Lyons was directed to break off relations and leave the country. The clock struck the hour, the surrender was refused, but Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, said to Lord Lyons, 'Give me twelve hours more.' Lord Lyons consented. During those twelve hours, from six p.m. to six a.m., William H. Seward, all honour be to him, wrestled with his colleagues and overcame them. At six o'clock on the following morning Lord Lyons received a message to say that the Confederate envoys would be given up."

No wonder that of such a chief Sir Edward remarks that "whatever success I achieved in after life was due to the lessons which I had learned from him on the conduct of business, and, I will add, on the conduct of life." But there was still another to whom Sir Edward acknowledges an almost equal debt of gratitude, and that was Monsieur Desbarolles, the famous French palmist, to whom he paid twenty francs for an hour's interview in 1879:—

Towards the end of our interview he said, "It is a pity that quality of judgment, which is so marked in your hands, should be so useless to you. It is quite cancelled by the absence of self-confidence. You possess a gift, of the value of which you seem to have no knowledge." Whether these words were true or not, they had a permanent effect on me.

Combining the sound judgment for which he had always been distinguished with the self-confidence, hitherto lacking, which had now been instilled into his heart by the penetrating observations of the palmist Desbarolles, Sir Edward started on that brilliant career which was to culminate at Berlin. But Sir Edward was first sent to Constantinople as Charge d'Affaires in the sick absence of Sir Henry Layard, to hold the Turk to the Treaty of Berlin. Then to Cairo—where he remained till the crushing of Arabi's rebellion, when he was succeeded by Lord Dufferin, of whom he says:—"He was the most fascinating chief under whom I have served" (Lord Lyons had been the most forceful). "His strength of intellect, brilliancy of wit, and joyousness of spirit all drew you towards him. Besides, I had requested our Government to send him, just as, when at Constantinople, he had suggested Evelyns Baring as a Turkish Minister of Finance. Perhaps Sir Edward is most interesting and most informing when dealing with the period of his Egyptian service, as to which he remarks:—

When I was appointed to Cairo in 1879 Lord Salisbury said to me, "Remember that you will never have anything to back you, whatever my be your difficulties, but moral support. . . ." My instructions were invariably and continuously, "Save us from being obliged to intervene with force."

"Then you made a pretty hash of your instructions," threw in Whiffles. To which "rude but apt remark" Sir Edward could only reply:—

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will.

After what Sir Edward calls his "eclipse" at Cairo he emerged once more into diplomatic moonlight at Brussels, from which he passed on to Bismarck and Berlin.

There was nothing that Bismarck liked better, than a joke, and the following, Sir Edward tells us was one of his favourites:—

A traveller in the shires rested at noon at a wayside hostelry and took luncheon. When it was finished he asked for the bill. The landlord brought it to him, and after casting a glance at it he looked at Boniface and said, "What is your name?" "My name" replied the landlord, "is Partridge." "Ah," said the traveller, "by the length of your bill I should have thought it would have been Woodcock!"

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 26th January amounts to Rs. 14,848, an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,080; the total earnings from 1st to 26th January shows Rs. 48,741, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,557.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Troops are hemming in Fourie's Commando in the Orange Colony and it is believed Fouries is ready to surrender.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

FRENCH ROWDYISM AT TIENTSIN.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE.

Forty arrests of rowdy French soldiers have been made at Tientsin and quiet is now restored.

The Anglo-Russian incident has not further developed.

The sentries of each of the two Powers occupy trenches forty-five feet apart from each other.

It is believed that the Chinese intentionally granted the Russians a concession overlapping the Railway, hoping thereby to produce discord.

THE TIENTSIN INCIDENT.

MARCH 19.

The "Times" learns that Count Waldersee has intervened to put an end to the Anglo-Russian incident at Tientsin.

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES DISCUSSION.

Mr. Arnold Forster, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, in explaining the Naval Estimates, said the new 7·5 gun adopted was equal to any foreign gun.

The Admiralty, he said, was not disposed to accede to Mr. Brodrick's proposal to transfer the smaller coaling stations to the care of the Navy, but were considering the same. He believed that new powder would shortly be provided equal to cordite and less wearing.

THE ELLIOT ISLANDS QUESTION.

MARCH 18.

In the House of Commons, Lord Cranborne said Russia had not communicated with Great Britain regarding the Elliot Islands.

The Russian Admiral Alexieff had protested against H. M. S. Plover pursuing pirates thither, but Admiral Seymour's action was within the rights according to the Treaty of Tientsin and Great Britain did not accept the Russian claim.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 15th inst.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Arabia arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Manora left here homewards on the afternoon of the 15th.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix from Bombay arrived at Trieste on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste from Trieste for Japan arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 15th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 3 30-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1 4 ex.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 7-16
Bar Silver	28 1-8

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

A house that must have been highly gratifying to the members of the Bandmann Opera Company—crowded in every part as it was—greeted the production of the "Belle of New York" at the Novelty Theatre last night. The performance was a great success and the audience were intensely appreciative. The popular and tuneful items from the opera which have preceded the whole production here were received with much enthusiasm and its brightness and fun gave great delight. Miss Florence Darley was admirable as the "Belle of New York," as was also Miss Una Palmer as Fifi. Mr. Harry Cole, Mr. H. T. Davies, Mr Fred Coyne and Mr. Reginald Rutter were all very successful. Miss Ida Lawrence, a sprightly little lady who took the part of Mamie Clancy, a Bowery girl, has danced herself into great favour with the Bombay public and last night received flattering tributes of admiration for her skilful dancing.

BOMBAY JACKAL CLUB.

The Hunt Lotteries will be sold this evening in the Gymkhana at 6 o'clock.

D. FORBES SKENE,
Honorary Secretary.

PROSPECTUS OF MR. J. L. SYMONS' POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

To be held near Marole on Thursday, 28th March.

"The Pawai Cup." A Point-to-Point Race for ponies 14-1 hands and under. English and Walers to carry 12st. and over. Arabs and C.-B.'s 11st and over. Arabs and C.-B.'s 13-3 and under allowed 7lbs. Turf Clubs and I. P. A. certificates accepted. Two prizes, one being for the lady who nominates the winner. Distance—About 3 miles.

"The Marole Cup." A Point-to-Point Race for horses. English and Walers to carry 12st. 7lbs. and over. English and Walers 14-2 and under allowed 14lbs. Arabs and C.-B.'s 10st. 7lbs. and over. Two prizes, one being for the lady who nominates the winner. Distance—About 3 miles.

"The Vehar Cup." A Point-to-Point Race for all horses which, up to time of starting, have never won a Point-to-Point, a Flat Race, or a Steeplechase. English and Walers 12st. 7lbs. and over. English and Walers 14-2 and under allowed 14lbs. Arabs and C.-B.'s 10st. 7lbs. and over. Two prizes, one being for the lady who nominates the winner. Distance—About 2 1-2 and miles.

Entries close on Saturday, the 23rd March, and should be addressed to Mr. J. L. Symons, Pali Hill, Bandora.

THE "Indian Medical Gazette" reports that Captain C. J. Fearside, I.M.S., of Rajamundry, succeeded in inoculating himself experimentally with malarial fever by means of mosquitoes. On the 17th December, 1900, several anopheles (of a light fawn colour) were fed on the blood of a person known to be affected with spring tertian fever. On the 12th day, 29th December, two of those infected mosquitoes were made to bite Captain Fearside's arms. The presence of zygotoblasts in the veneno-salivatry glands was verified by microscopic examination. Other infected mosquitoes also bit him on 1st January and 8th January, 1901; on January 12th, 14 days after the first bites by infected mosquitoes, he felt "seedy." His indisposition became more marked and on the 18th he felt distinctly ill. On examination of his blood there were found much pigment in the leucocytes, young spring tertian kosmamoebae and pigmented spheres. The fever lasted all night and he was too ill to work on the 19th. There can be no doubt of the genuineness of this experiment, or that it was produced by the infected mosquitoes. We are glad to state that Captain Fearside has taken plenty of quinine and is now none the worse for his scientific experiment.

INDIAN SILVER RESERVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The Government of India silver reserve continues growing. On the 15th instant it reached six crores 91 lakhs, while the gold reserve was nine crores 69 lakhs, besides the 75 lakhs gold in transit to London.

COLONEL OLCOTT'S SAFE ARRIVAL AT SAN FRANCISCO.

It has been ascertained that Colonel Olcott, the Theosophist, was not after all on board the steamer City of Rio Janeiro when she was wrecked, he having arrived at San Francisco by the steamer Coptic four days after the disaster.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge, Commander G. J. Baugh, will sail to-day for England with invalids and time-expired men, consisting of 34 officers, 16 ladies and 15 children; 350 men, 17 women and 40 children (invalids); 220 men, 26 women and 39 children (in health), in all 570 men, 43 women and 79 children.

The details from Deolali, with their baggage, were brought to Bombay in two troop extra trains as follows:—The first train, with 4 officers and 188 men (including the usual working party and guard), the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, and lying-down cases, left Deolali at 9 P.M. on Monday and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 5-25 A.M. yesterday. The second train with the remainder of the details left Deolali at 10 o'clock the same night, and arrived at Sassoon Dock at 6-25 yesterday morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. The following are the names of the officers:—

Major N Maxwell R G A
Major G T TrowmanR A M C
Major and Mrs A M Davis R A M C
Major H F O'Brien R A M C
Major and Mrs J J F Hume and 2 children,Con Rangers
Capt and Mrs H A Iggleden and child, Derby Regt
Capt A B King R I Regt
Capt and Mrs S W Lincoln I S Corps
Capt R Codrington Dorset Regt
Capt Johnston R A M C
Capt C H F Binsteed I S Corps
Capt and Mrs W G Beyts and 3 children R A M C
Capt H H Beatley and daughter, Misc Dept
Capt and Dr Mr and Mrs L Wannecly and child, Som L I
Capt and Mrs H M Gardner and child Lincoln R gt
Capt R J Morris R Scots Fusiliers
Capt G Grevelink wife and 2 children Const Dept
Capt C E Palmer R A
Capt C B Thorahill I S Corps
Lieut E C Loch I S Corps
Lieut McNeill I S Corps
Lieut H R Charley R I Rifles
Lieut W E C Hood Bedford Regt
Lieut C H Mesham Con Rangers
Lieut H Elwardes York and Lanc Regt
Lieut C A Cardwell Oxford L I
Lieut J Macpherson I S Corps
Lieut R M Burgoyne R Scots Fus
Lieut W H Jaiser R Irish Regt
Lieut F W O Mayoock Suffolk Regt
Lieut J A Doig K O S Borderers
2nd Lieut F H Lampon I S Corps
Lieut C J Mitchell Oxford L I
Revd H W Bush Kol Dept
Wife of Major Young and 3 children I S Corps
Wife of Major Turner and children
Wife of Captain Campbell 9th Lancers
Wife of Captain Burtt and child R I Regt
Sister of Vety Lt Dawson A V Dept
Wife of Captain Giles I S Corps
Wife of Lieut Kings on and child R E

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain G. L. Longborne which is expected to arrive in Bombay as 7 a.m. on Friday next, brings the following passengers:—

Adderley, 2nd Lieut A C
Anthoniez, Col A H
Barton-Groves, two Misses
Brown, 2nd Lieut P
Barthell, 2nd Lieut
Barrow, Mr W F
Beck, Mr W
Beech, Mr and Miss
Barge, 2nd Lieut
Bott, Mr
Cole, Mrs and Infant
Campbell, Miss
Campbell, Mr and Mrs
Campbell, Mr F J B
Danks, Mrs
Divans, Mr E A
Ewing, Mr A
Forbes, Mrs A
Fischer, Mr P
Fagnet, Mrs and 2 children
Flynn, Rev H
Grandy, Mr
Gillatt, Lieut and Mrs J B
Giles, Lieut V
Grieves, Mr A J and 2 children
Grosse, Mr P
Gordon, Mrs D
Gordon, Rev D
Grohand, Mr D W
Henderson, Capt
Holland, Mrs R and child
Hussey-by, Mr W
Hope, Capt
Hailes, Mrs
Hogan, Mr John
Hodges, Miss R
Hall, Mrs
Ismail, Mr M
Joshe, Mrs
King, Mr and Mrs E
Kemball Mr
Lengford, Miss
Lavy, 2nd Lieut G E
Lanier, 2nd Lieut F P
MacLachlan, Mrs
Marshall, Miss Jessie
Mos-s-Blandell, 2nd Lieut
Meade, Mrs
McDougall, Mr George
Milness, Capt and Mrs and child
Nelson, Rev A M
Nolting, Maj T R
Ogilve, Capt and Mrs
O'Donnell, Miss
Ormerod, 2nd Lieut J
Philips, 2nd Lieut and Mrs
Penton, Mr and Mrs
Quinton, Maj F W D
Rivaz, Lady C
Ross, Miss F S
Richards, 2nd Lieut J C
Reynolds, Miss M
Rawnsley, Maj
Stone, Mrs
Sutcliffe, Miss
Stone, Rev H C R
Straton, 2nd Lieut C
Sewell, 2nd Lieut E P
Sinclair, Lieut.-Col
Scott, Mr H
Syers, Lieut H
Sharpe, Mr J N
Stagg, Mr K
Tyndale-Biscoe, Mr and Mrs
Tolun, 2nd Lieut J
Tezard, Mrs
Wood, Mr J G
Wingfield, 2nd Lieut
Wood, Mrs J
Wilkinson, Lieut
Whaley, Mr George
Wood, Mrs

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Ramchandra Parashram Godbole, B. A., has been appointed Deputy Educational Inspector at Thana, vice Mr. Nilkant Vinayek Chhatre, B. A., L. C. E., transferred to Ahmednagar. Mr. Nagardas Narotamdas Nanavati, B. A., LL. B., Subordinate Judge of Thana, has been promoted to First Grade Sub-Judge, vice Mr. L. G. Fernandez, retired.

A stack of hay belonging to Mr. Jamsetjee Byramjee Daroowalla, a fire-wood merchant of Thana, caught fire and was burnt down on Monday last. The cause of the fire is attributed to careless bidi smoking by some Musalman boys. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 100.

Policeman Shankar Sakharam Sawant, aged 25, who was on Hospital duty at Thana, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Salsette Creek on Friday last. The cause of his doing the act is not as yet known.

Bhau Laxuman Rane and three other Mahrattas of Jageshvar near Andheri, who were committed on a charge of forging a currency note, were tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana on Wednesday last. Accused Nos. 1 to 3 were convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each and No. 4 was acquitted.

A Native Christian named Antone of Coorla was tried by the First Class Special Magistrate of Thana for carrying fire-arms without a license and fined Rs. 20 on Wednesday.

Two births (females) and twenty-six deaths (including six from plague) were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There were twenty-eight deaths (including four from plague) at Kalyan during the same period. Two plague cases among the Mahrattas took place here to-day, one at Pipalpada and the other near the Mulock Market.

Ten third-class passengers from Bombay were found to be suffering from bubonic fever when removed from trains at Kalyan and seven at Palghar during last week. They were detained for treatment under the Special Medical Officers at these stations.

It is stated that Lieut.-Col. Kawasji Hormasji Mistri, I. M. S., the newly appointed Civil Surgeon of Thana, intends going on leave for three months.

Mr. Cawasji Byramji Diwecha, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Local Municipality, has been elected a member of the Taluka Local Board, Salsette.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

PUNJAB WHEAT.

THE second forecast of the wheat crop of the Punjab for the year 1900-01:—

The area under wheat was estimated last November at 7,804,800 acres. The present estimate, which includes further sowings made on unrrigated lands in consequence of the favourable winter rains, is 8,452,900 acres. The crop has been attacked by rust in some districts, a disease which is favoured by the close cloudy whether experienced in February. It is impossible at present to estimate the loss in the yield of wheat which may have been caused by rust; but if the estimate of the area under wheat is not far wrong, it will propably prove the largest wheat crop ever recorded in the Punjab.

PUNJAB RAPE SEED.

The second forecast of the rape-seed crop of the Punjab for the year 1900-01:—

The area under rape-seed is now estimated at 897,300 acres, an increase of nearly 270,000 acres over the first estimate in November last. The crop is an extraordinarily large one, and a bumper outturn is expected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE LACE INDUSTRY.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINING SHARES.

THE STEEL COMBINATION.

LONDON, MARCH 18th.

A NOTTINGHAM lace manufacturer, and a man who has for years taken a deep interest in the trade of the country has made a statement as to what he regarded as the chief obstacle to its success. It is not an expensive matter to procure a new design for lace, though on this subject there are things to be said later on. The expensive matter is the "draughting" of the design. It is traced on a sheet of paper divided by cross-lines into an infinity of tiny squares—the sort of paper, in fact, that is used for showing the readings of the barometer during a certain period. Then these little squares are filled up with one or other of some three or four colours. One of these colours represents open work, or the fine Swiss stitch, and so on. After a considerable amount of labour the mere design is translated into terms of lace. The papers are handed on to certain workmen who study them carefully and do absolutely unintelligible things with string. The result of their efforts goes on to others; and in the end you get a whole series of cards perforated with holes in all sorts of positions. These are fastened together with tapes and fed to the machine, and the result—by some miracle!—is lace. The carrying out of this work is a matter of both time and money, and under the conditions which prevail at present, time is especially precious. Fashions change more quickly than they used to do. Even now a design is sometimes made which meets some permanent need, and so may go on being reproduced year after year. But, as a general rule, the life of a design is very short. The manufacturer must make his profit within six months, even with a success.

Now any foreigner who comes over here with what he can prove to be a new industrial design may register it and enjoy complete protection in this country. On the principle of giving everything and demanding nothing in return, which has lately found such favour with British Governments, we have made no attempt to secure corresponding privileges in foreign countries for our own manufacturers. There is, indeed, an absurd treaty with France, but in effect (as was shown by a decision of the French law courts in 1898) it is altogether useless. The British manufacturer may, if he choses, register a design in France, but he gets no protection unless his lace is manufactured in that country. With Germany, Austria, and others of the countries whose manufacturers are so carefully looked after by our Legislature, we have not even such a pretence of a treaty as this. It is the doctrine of Manchester carried to its logical conclusion, and shown to be stark lunacy. For what is the result? A design is made and laboriously draughted. Patterns are then manufactured, and the books in which they are mounted are sent in confidence to buyers all the world over. Some of them go astray, and fall into the hands of Austrian or German lace-makers. They can be reproduced and put on the market within three weeks or a month of their being received; and this is a thing that happens daily. Whenever a good design is made in Nottingham the foreign manufacturers get hold of it and annex it. The man to whom it really belongs, knowing that he has only a little while during which he may hope to get any return for his outlay, finds himself compelled to compete all the world over with people who have got for nothing commodities for which he has paid through the nose. All is fair in business. If a man sees that the conditions of trade are such that by taking advantage of them he can touch a handsome profit, he is little other than a fool if he neglects to do so. Your foreign manufacturer is not a fool. He makes an elaborate study of conditions and turns the result of his consideration to his own best advantage. There is, for example, one big German manufacturer who boasts that he never pays for a design. Why should he, when he can steal as many as he likes from Nottingham, and the British Government declare that he is not stealing at all?

The gentleman who conveyed the information set forth above advanced a very ingenious theory. Why is it that some foreign nations hate us and behave as if we could be insulted with absolute impunity? They know well enough that we are strong, but they have found that we are foolishly willing to give away what is our own. It is not, if he is correct, a question of guns that are obsolete, or of ships that most assuredly cannot ever accomplish the work which the Admiralty affects to expect from them. We should be more respected if we were reasonably keen on the things that are important to our national welfare; for example, if we refused to protect the German manufacturer while Nottingham has to compete against him on other than level terms. On the question of design for lace another man of Nottingham spoke interestingly. There is a slight inaccuracy in what has been written above: it is the merchant who finds the design, and not the actual maker of the lace. Now, it is easy enough to get designs of sorts, but there is a great opening for any one having a sense of decoration who will take the trouble to find out what can and what cannot be done. The speaker, who has put on the market some of the most beautiful laces produced of late years, and who earnestly desires to continue on the same road, waxed eloquent on this point. The professional designer gets stale after a time and repeats himself and the men who have gone before him. If only some one could be found who was capable of inventing new ideas, and who would be at the pains of studying the technique of lace-making, he would himself guarantee that he should soon be making easily such an income as is earned by very few decorative artists. But he too spoke with feeling of the hardship endured by the British manufacturer because his designs are stolen by foreign rivals who, when they do once in a while allow themselves the luxury of a design of their own, enjoy the full protection of the British Government.

Aided by the war news the South African market keeps up its spirits and the prices of its shares. France is helping the big houses to give support, and French speculators will aid in the advance for which everyone is preparing. There is a great accumulation of spare money just across the Channel, as the phenomenal growth in the resources of the Bank of France shows. French support is quite a factor in the near future of the Kaffir Circus. Rhodesia has added its quota to the cheerfulness which deferred hope is trying to undermine by announcing a record output of gold for the first month of the century—10,787 ounces. Five figures have been reached in the monthly returns only thrice before, in the autumn of last year. The West African market, having long presented scope for the shady company promoter, has developed into the happy hunting-ground of the common swindler. One of them has bolted across the Atlantic with the proceeds of the sale of the same concession to at least three promoters; but these will doubtless soon pass their loss on to the public through the medium of shares in some prospectusless company. An amusing example of the airy disregard for realities that prevails in the market is afforded by one of the principal mining maps, which shows a certain property to be in the hands of a company of which the real owners declare they have never heard.

It is well that Mr. Chamberlain has come to the aid of those who have been pointing out these vagaries of the Jungle gamble. It is the general moral of the letter which he has sent to the press which is impressive and of value, rather than its particular disclaimer. He says that the use in the prospectus of the Gold Coast Corporation of an extract from one of his speeches made two years ago was unauthorised, and made without his knowledge. There was scarcely need to point that out, specially after the company's lists were closed and it had got all the money it could—considering the nature of the concern, the less the better. No one surely, could possibly have imagined any connection between the Colonial Secretary and the Gold Coast Corporation because of the use of the words. The corporation itself made no such pretence. The extract was not even quoted in the prospectus; it was printed on a separate leaflet circulated with the prospectus, and headed "Some Opinions of the New Gold Colony." The date when Mr. Chamberlain spoke his words was duly given, and the extract comes after one from the King's Speech—that posy which, as was pointed out last week, the King sent the Jungle market on St. Valentine's Day. Presumably no one will announce that the use of that extract is entirely unauthorised and made without the knowledge of the King. But if the occasion which Mr. Chamberlain has used to point a moral is a little weak, that only shows how strongly he feels the necessity of pointing the moral. He recommends most careful investigation before entrusting money to any West African company, adding that "much of the present speculation in West African companies appears to him to be premature, and that the solid prosperity of the colony is likely to be endangered by the disappointment which will be caused by injudicious investment." Because of their obvious wisdom the word should have weight even if they had come from somebody who is nobody; but they come from a Colonial Secretary who, by the way, is a shrewd man of affairs.

In the ranks of the British ironmasters an uneasy feeling prevails. The creation of a colossal Steel Trust with a capital little short of £30,000,000 threatens to make still more deadly that American competition which has already seriously affected our iron and steel industries. From every side the trade reports are tinged with pessimism. In the Middlesbrough districts it is announced that since the beginning of last quarter no fewer then twenty three furnaces have been stopped, the number now in operation being seventy-four—a smaller number than at any time within the last thirty years, save for a brief period in 1892. At the Tees Ironworks only two out of five furnaces are at work, and the same condition of affairs obtains at Palmer's works at Jarrow. From White haven comes the reports that in the Cumberland districts the number of furnaces in blast is only thirty-four, as compared with forty-seven a year ago.

Until the intentions of the Steel Trust are definitely known a state of uncertainty is likely to prevail. The belief appears to be that the Trust will reap such a golden harvest within the United States that, in order to crush their competitors, they will be able to place their surplus on foreign markets at a loss. With such a menace hanging over them it is not strange that British manufacturers should feel nervous apprehension. Within the past few days there have been two notable pronouncements on the subject of American competition. The Duke of Devonshire told the shareholders of the Furness Railway Company that, owing to the competition of the United States, a recurrence of the depression which suddenly came upon the iron and steel industries last year was in his opinion inevitable, and he proceeded to express the belief that the competition in steel rails, already a very serious factor, was destined to become more acute. Sir Christopher Furness again, at the annual meeting of the South Durham Steel and Iron Company, declared that although there was no need for panic the news from America was undoubtedly disquieting. The promoters of the Trust, he said, were credited with the ambitious design of securing the control of the steel and shipbuilding interests of the whole world. Favoured as they were by the tariff the Steel Trust might prove for a time successful, and its power to charge what price it liked in the United States might enable it to make a bold bid for the markets of the world by selling at a loss, or at all events at cost price, abroad.

The policy of crushing competition in foreign markets in the manner indicated is already pursued by American combinations. Articles of American production are frequently obtainable in England at much lower prices than those they are sold for in the United States. But what the creation of the Steel Trust with its enormous capital will do at the outset is to draw popular attention in this country to the startling strides which the United States have made in the production of iron and steel. The story of American progress is not a pleasant one for the British manufacturer to contemplate. In the middle of the last century the United Kingdom produced half the world's output of pig-iron, while the contribution of the United States amounted to only one-eighth of the total. By the century's close the proportion of America's production had risen to 34·6 per cent., or more than a third of the total, while the United Kingdom's had fallen to 23·6, or less than a quarter. In actual figures the production of the United States had risen during the half-century from 750,000 to 13,621,000 tons, while that of our own country had increased from 3,000,000 tons to 9,305,000. The development of America's commerce is indeed of a most startling character. During the ten years 1851—1860 the imports of the United States amounted to 2,845,000,000 dollars and the exports to 2,489,000,000 dollars. For the ten years 1891—1900 the totals were 7,633,000,000 dollars and 10,248,000,000 dollars respectively, the excess of exports over imports amounting to 2,615,000,000 dollars, or £523,000,000.

Coming back to the steel industry, we find in the latest available return of imports evidence of an eminently unsatisfactory character. During last month we imported 3,999 tons of steel rails compared with 2,706 tons in January 1900. Of this total the United States contributed 2,217 tons, against only 104 tons for the corresponding period of the previous year, and in contemplating these figures the leading iron and coal trades journal is constrained to remark that this increase of our steel rail importations is "progressive in the wrong direction for our national steel interests." The increase in the importation of unwrought steel, again, is of a disquieting nature, amounting to 18,665 tons last month, against 3,067 tons in January 1900. And here we find that of the total named the United States furnished 16,647 tons. The opinion on the position largely prevalent in the trade may be gathered from a lucid article in the "Iron and Coal Trades Review," which concludes with the observation that the factors which dominate the situation "include, unfortunately, abundant evidences of increasing internal depression, and what is perhaps more serious still, an increasing pressure of successful and menacing competition from without." It is curious that while the United States have been rapidly coming to the fore as our industrial competitors Germany has ever been the bugbear of the "man on the street." But the Teuton, like ourselves, feels the keenness of American competition, and who can say what the future has in store for the great Western Republic, with her boundless natural resources and her colossal combinations of capital?

A PRISONER-OF-WAR OBTAINS A BILLET IN COLOMBO.

THE LATE TRANSVAAL GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

M. Donwes, a prisoner-of war from the Boer Camp at Diyatalawa, was in Colombo to-day, "on parol," and has been successful in obtaining a billet in a printing office in Colombo. Donwes, who is a Hollander, was formerly Government Printer in the Transvaal capital, and, during the war, travelledwith President Steyn, setting up and printing the various "proclamations" issued by the President. Donwes carried his printing office with him by train, and when the President stopped and it was necessary to publish a proclamation the printing machinery was hastily put together, and, with the assistance of two or three Boer compositors, the work was done. Often he was obliged to pack up at short notice, entrain and start with the President for another point. At the Camp at Diyatalawa Donwes acted as Hospital Orderly, and, although a European prisoner, he with some others was not taken off this work when the rest of the European prisoners were sent to Ragama. He confirms the many statements that had been made as to the kindness with which the prisoners are being treated and the all-round good time which they are having. They feel very keenly, however, their long severance from their home and families and all hope that the end of the war is at hand. One very satisfactory piece of news is that the hospitals at Diyatalawa are now nearly empty; in fact, four huts, in each of which there were formerly thirty sick prisoners, are practically empty. Donwes, in whose case H. E. the Governor has taken an interest, was informed that if he could succeed in obtaining a satisfactory billet, he would be granted parole altogether. This he appears to have done. He leaves Colombo for Diyatalawa to-night and comes down again to take over his billet on the 25th inst. Donwes, who came up from South Africa in the s.s. "City of Vienna," with Commandant Olivier, is a short, thick-set, cheery little man, is married and hopes to get his wife here as soon as possible. "Times of Ceylon.

THE DEBATE ON MR. CAINE'S AMENDMENT.

AN OUTSPOKEN SPEECH BY SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M.P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 28.

BY general consent one of the most effective speeches delivered in the interesting debate raised by Mr. Caine in the House of Commons on Monday, to which I have referred elsewhere, was that of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P. Sir Muncherjee had been absent from the House earlier in the evening, helping his party in the County Council fight. When he returned to Westminster he was somewhat surprised to find that Mr. Caine's amendment in favour of the payment to India of the arrears of the charges now defrayed by the Home Government was in progress. Sir Muncherjee is now, however, an old Parliamentary hand and he was—it is no flattery to say—as he always is, equal to the occasion. He caught the Speaker's eye immediately after W. Schwann sat down, and, to the astonishment, I fancy of some hon. gentlemen on his own side of the House, gave a hearty support to Mr. Caine's generous proposal. One of Sir Muncherjee's points was that Government and Parliament, whatever party happens to be in force, generally cease to be sympathetic towards India when it becomes a matter of £ s. d. But the whole speech is so vigorous that I send you a "verbatim" report.

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree said:—

In making the few remarks with which I purpose to trouble the House, I must at once say that I do not intend to dwell on the causes or remedies of the famine to which the last speaker (Mr. Schwann) referred at some length. I rise, Sir, mainly to support as forcibly as I can the suggestion contained in the amendment that the British Exchequer should make a liberal grant to India in the shape of a famine relief contribution. My hon. friend who moved the amendment has placed before the House a number of details backed by cogent arguments showing the justice of the unanimous recommendation of the Royal Commission to transfer charges amounting to £257,000, which had been heretofore defrayed by the Indian Treasury, to the British Exchequer; and on the basis of that calculation, which has been, I am pleased to acknowledge, readily accepted by His Majesty's Government, it is but fair that a lump sum in settlement of the arrears due on this head should be now paid to India. I have never concealed my disappointment at the refusal of the Government to make a sufficient grant in the name of this nation for the relief of the terrible distress from which the famine-stricken people of India have suffered in the last two years. I appealed for it last August, and we were then told that the matter would be reconsidered if the prospects of better crops which were then entertained were not realised. Now, Sir, a very severe scarcity, if not another famine, is again threatening a large portion of the continent. From published information, as well as from what I have heard from official sources, it is certain that in large districts of Western and Central India grain and cotton crops will be very deficient. This will entail a measure of hardship for which relief on a large scale will have to be provided, and a grant to be devoted to that purpose will be gratefully welcomed by the people of India. If the contribution takes the shape of a discharge of arrears on the basis of the adjustment recommended by the Commission and accepted by the noble lord the Secretary of State for India, the amount would range somewhere between £3,000,000 and 7,000,000, the latter being the figure advocated by Lord Northbrook, and if this payment is consented to by His Majesty's Government, it will do away with the necessity of our entering into any argument as to whether there lies any obligation on the Imperial Government to afford succour or relief to the people of one of its dependencies who are overtaken by dire distress from famine or other natural causes. My honourable friend who moved the amendment referred in one part of his speech to the burden borne by the Indian Treasury under the head of military charges. He stated that about thirty thousand troops, British and Indian, could always be spared for Imperial service abroad, as they are at the present moment, which proved that the danger from sedition and disloyalty which he thought was the reason for maintaining them was non-existent or had disappeared. I agree with my hon. friend that the expenditure on from 20,000 to 30,000 such troops should be borne by the Imperial Exchequer, but he weakened his argument when he said that this contingent had been maintained in India for the purpose of combating sedition or any disloyal agitation within the borders of our Indian Empire. Why, Sir, it has never been contended that the maintenance of a large military contingent has been necessitated by the prospect of any internal troubles. The Judicial and Administrative machinery at the disposal of the Government of India can always cope with any temporary ebullition or seditious activity on the part of small discontended factions, and it is recognised that the vast bulk of the people of India are thoroughly loyal and devoted to the British rule. It has been argued by some of the highest authorities, both in India and here, and now generally admitted, that a considerable portion of the military forces in India, both British and Indian, is available and in fact trained for Imperial service abroad, and it is for this reason that the Imperial Exchequer should bear the cost of that portion of the military charges. Now, Mr Speaker, I do hope that His Majesty's Government will promise to give their favourable consideration to the demand made in the amendment for a grant to India. As hon. members are aware, I have never been slow to acknowledge the great blessings the people of India enjoy from British rule. I have been an enemy to every one who has by utterance or even suggestion tried to cast a doubt on that proposition, and have always maintained that there is no rule and no form of Government under which India ever was or can be better governed. I have also gratefully acknowledged the kindly sentiment and interest of this House and the Government here, no matter which side is in power, in the welfare of India. But I must say that often when it is a question of £ s. d between the two countries, that India has not had that sympathetic treatment which is her due. We remember, for instance, how in respect of the cotton duties question statesmen on both sides looked at details for proper adjustment through a microscope, and this House came to the conclusion that India enjoyed certain advantages over Lancashire which justified the imposition of a countervailing duty. Where are those advantages to-day? The cotton crop has failed in the last few years, labour is scarce or dear owing to various causes, the disturbances in China have done the rest, and to-day the cotton industry of India has been reduced to a parlous condition. Even the hon. member who seconds the amendment to-night (Mr. Schwann) was, I believe, an advocate for the countervailing duty. But would any one to-day venture here to do India the bare act of justice of reconsidering the question under the altered state of the industry?

The Speaker here reminded the hon. member that he was travelling beyond the limits of the amendment.

Sir M. Bhownaggree:—I bow to your decision, Mr Speaker, and would only explain that I was referring to the duty to show that it was not possible for the Government of the day of this House always to treat questions of financial relationship between England and India with that fulness of knowledge and detail which the needs of India demand and that, therefore, when an opportunity like the present has presented itself, we should not hesitate to help her out of the trouble and distress which try her strength and resources to the utmost. We are often told that she has credit and, therefore, she can meet her difficulties without any such indulgent help. Credit, no doubt, she has and will have as long as there is the British Government behind her, as I hope she always will have. But credit is of little use when year after year her strength is being exhausted and her need is of ready money. What she wants to-day is sympathetic consideration, and what I want the House to realize is that, leaving all arguments aside, it must rise to the level of that sentiment of Imperialism which permeates the nation and recognises that the making of such a grant as the amendment suggests would be an act of true Imperialism towards India. The Princes and the people of that country have given unmistakeable proos of their devotion to the British Crown in a marked manner on recent occasions. They have splendidly discharged the obligations which the common tie of Imperial union with Great Britain imposes on them by fighting against the enemies of the Empire and by mixing their tears with those of the nation at large in the national loss which has befallen us, and I say it would be an act of true Imperialism on the part of Great Britain to relieve their distress and their sufferings in the gracious and graceful manner suggested in the amendment which I support with great pleasure.

THE authorities of the Punjab University have agreed to hold a special Entrance examination in July next, for His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur, who is a student in the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. His Highness will leave the College before the commencement of the winter session in order to be initiated into his duties as a ruler under the immediate supervision of Colonel Grey, the Superintendent of the State. This training is considered by Government as essential before His Highness can be entrusted with powers after the retirement of Colonel Grey from the State. The examination will in all respects be equivalent to the ordinary Matriculation test of the University.

THE BATTLE OF THE VERNACULARS.

Now that the din of the battle has passed away, it will be well to set forth as clearly as possible some aspects of the matter which in various quarters have been lost sight of or misunderstood. The first point—and one of paramount importance—is the question, what is the main reason for desiring a more thorough or extended study of the vernaculars in this Presidency? The answer is well expressed in the following extract from the late Mr. Justice Ranade's Note on the growth of Mahratti Literature:—"As a rule, our boys cease to study the vernaculars as soon as they enter English (High) Schools about the twelfth year of their age, if not earlier. They thus practically lose touch with their people, and by the time they obtain their degrees too many among them find that "they are unable either to talk or to write or read their current vernacular language." This want of familiarity breeds contempt for their mother-tongue, and people find it difficult to sympathise with a system which produces the unnatural results of so-called educated men being unable to speak or to write the own mother-tongue fluently and correctly.

It will be noticed that the above proposition is general in its terms, and not confined to any particular place or district. It was stated recently in the Senate that "they were the people in Bombay, who spoke half English and half Mahratti or Guzerati language. It was not so much the fault of the (Educational) Department as that of the circumstances under which they were placed in a cosmopolitan city like Bombay." This is a mistaken view. The illustrations of jargon which were quoted in the Senate came from the mufussil; and in the various complaints which from time to time been formulated as to the deterioration of the principal vernacular languages of the Presidency, no attempt has ever been made to limit the evil to the Presidency Town. The subject is not local. In December, 1888, the Kanarese Association, in addressing the University, stated that "graduates have a very poor command over their mother-tongue and a defective grasp of vernacular idiom." This is the complaint in regard to the interpreters of the High Court, many of whom have been brought up and educated outside Bombay. They are fairly acquainted with the English language, but they are sadly ignorant of the idiom of the vernacular languages into which they are supposed to translate the questions of judge and counsel. So, too, on the appellate side of the High Court an interpreter often finds it difficult to read aloud at sight with any degree of fluency a vernacular document written in the current handwriting. And yet he may be—and often is—a B. A. of our University. This is the evil which was apparently in Mr. Justice Ranade's mind when he wrote the words quoted above. Of course there is another aspect of the matter which deserves consideration, and that is the subject touched upon by Mr. Sathe, the Registrar of Native Publications, in his oft-quoted Report for 1892. Put in a few words it is this: "The intellects that are working to develop the literature of the country do not very often belong to the highly educated class, and the leading intellects do not devote much of their time and energy to the enrichment of their vernacular literature. . . . . Moreover, having received their education in the English language, the study of which takes up much of their school and college course, very few of them (graduates) can write in their vernaculars even on the liberal arts." Which of these much-to-be-desired ends should be our first and main object? That our graduates may be able to write in their vernaculars both on the liberal arts and also on the useful, mechanical and industrial arts, and on the fine arts? Or that the ordinary educated Hindu gentleman may be able to talk and read and write his current vernacular language fluently and correctly. Surely the goal towards which we should at first strain all our efforts is the latter one. When that is attained, when an educated Hindu gentleman can talk his own vernacular purely, and not with a jargon, when he can read and write it correctly, and when he can translate from English idiomatically, then the other object will be attainable, and we may expect a supply of pure vernac

rioating influence on the vernaculars of this Presidency? It is unnecessary to elaborate other points which must occur to any one who ponders over this subject. Thus, with reference to the fact that our University students are now asked to drop the study of their vernaculars for four years, and then to resume them in an advanced stage, it is not inapt to quote the following extract from a representation made to the University some years ago: "It would indeed be without precedent in the past history of education to lay down a curriculum in which a language is omitted for years to be taken up again when higher examinations are held."

But, that as it may, the Senate has deliberately resolved that the three principal vernaculars of the Presidency shall be optional subjects in the examination for the M. A. degree. It is not likely, nor is it to be wished, that Government will veto such a clearly expressed opinion. The question, which is now of pressing importance, is, having erected the pinnacle, which in a marvellous manner hangs suspended in mid-air, how can we best build up to it and so make the edifice complete? The subject is one which requires most careful handling, and if we are to profit by past experience we must be careful to avoid certain pit-falls. Thus there is the difficulty in regard to those students who have no vernacular among the Indian vernaculars. This is true of the European or Eurasian students, and possibly it may be held to apply to Parsees, among whom the habit of speaking Guzerati in their homes is said to be becoming less. Then we must reckon, with the clearly expressed opinion of the Senate, that candidates between their Matriculation and B. A. degree, shall not have appreciable burdens laid upon them in addition to the course of studies which they have already to undertake. These and similar considerations point to the fact that reform is only practicable in an earlier stage of a student's career; in short, that we should work in the directions indicated by the late Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai in his "Memorandum on our Vernaculars" published in 1849, the object was improvement in the course of studies leading up to the Matriculation examination. Put in brief, the argument is that the study of English is begun too soon before the student has thoroughly learnt his own vernacular. As the Rev. J. Mackichan said, "It is the early use of English as a medium of school study that is driving out or corrupting the vernaculars." And as he said in another place, "the truth is that the evil which has led to the neglect of the vernaculars by University men begins at a much earlier stage in the career of the students, and the cure must be sought in a revision of our methods of High School educations and not a modification of the University curriculum." Surely the time has now come when this matter should be taken up in earnest. In no quarter is there any proposal to "kill the vernaculars with kindness." But those who do love this country, its peoples, and their languages, are anxious that some steps should be taken as soon as possible to ensure that the ordinary student when closing his school career, either by entering the University through the portal of Matriculation, or by passing the University School Final examination, shall be compelled to show that he has a thorough knowledge of his own vernacular, not a critical, philological, or literary knowledge, but a sound acquaintance with the grammar and idioms of the language, and an ability to read and write it fluently. At present both in the School Final and the Matriculation one of the Indian vernaculars is only an optional subject. It is suggested that for all Hindus it should be compulsory, and that there should be some change in the present system which fails to ensure a scholarly knowledge on the part of the student of his vernacular before leaving the High School. Whether the change should be on the lines suggested by the late Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jashbhai is a matter for careful inquiry. Also there is the question how far the University should be ordered to take action, and how much should depend upon the efforts of individuals or associations of persons outside the University. In regard to the University it would apparently suffice to revert to the policy which was so highly commended by the Chancellor in the first Convocation address delivered nearly forty years ago on the 28th April, 1862. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere said:

"I find that in 1859 the first Matriculation examination was held, when 132 candidates presented themselves. Of these, only twenty-two passed. The cause of so small a proportion succeeding will be fresh in the recollection of all who took an interest in the University at that period. It was found that a great number of the candidates, who would have been well qualified for admission if judged simply by the progress they had made in those branches of learning which were to be the subjects of their University studies, were yet deficient in a complete and scholar-like knowledge of their own mother tongue. I for one while regretting the disappointment entailed on many an anxious and zealous student, cannot regret the decision at which the examiners of that period arrived, that a knowledge of the student's own vernacular language should be required as indispensable in anyone who applies for admission to this University."

In the following year the Vice-Chancellor, Sir A. Grant, carried in the Senate the resolution that in all language examinations after matriculation the University should recognise, besides English, none but classic languages. It is unnecessary to dwell on the reasons which were urged in support of that resolution; some of them have no force in the present day. But the point which must not be lost sight of is that it was not intended to abolish the vernaculars from the Matriculation. On the contrary, as the author of the scheme explained, what is proposed is that the Universities should continue to examine candidates for Matriculation in the vernaculars as at present. This is desirable, because by so doing the University will test the efficiency of school teaching throughout the country. She will ascertain that each candidate is able to translate into his own tongue the ideas which he has acquired in rough English." And in the debate Dr. Wilson dwelt on the necessity of making it "imperative on all Indian students to pass an examination in their vernacular when they offer themselves for Matriculation, as strongly urged by Lord Elphinstone, the first Chancellor of this University." And Mr. West, while illustrating the same points, mentioned that he had himself met with students in the mofussil who while attaining proficiency in English had quite lost the use of their own language, except for such homely purposes as buying their dinners or scolding their wives: they were unable to write or even to read the most ordinary letter in the common written character.

These being the facts, it can be easily understood why Mr. (now Sir James) Peile, when Director of Public Instruction, urged on the University that every candidate for Matriculation, whether he takes up a classic beside or not, should be required to satisfy the examiners in the paper set and oral examinations held in his vernacular. As Mr. Peile said "a great deal of labour in this Department will not be as effective as the adoption of this simple regulation by the University." But the Syndicate did not feel themselves able to accede to the proposal. They said: "The vernaculars have, after much deliberation and discussion, been excluded from the higher examinations of the University; they are not studied in any of the recognized Colleges, and the Syndicate are of opinion that by placing them on the same footing as the classical languages in the regulations for the Matriculation examination, the University does all it can be expected to do for their encouragement." This, then, is how the matter stands. The "advanced" vernaculars are now not excluded from the highest examination of the University. The question is not whether the University has done all it can be expected to do for their "encouragement," but whether it should take its part in ensuring that the ordinary educated Hindu gentleman should be able to speak and read and write his own mother tongue fluently and correctly.

V. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE Carter Cup Competition which was fired at Cooria and Poona on the 17th inst. was won by No 4 Subdivision No 2 Company under Corporal Rhenius with a score of 287. The next best team was that of No 1 Subdivision No 3 Company with 285. Eight teams entered.

The Scores of the winning team were as follows:—

Corpl A L Rhenius	55
Bmstr W Thomson	65
Gunner J H Allen	67
Gunner W F Zerbots	52
Gunner A Carnall	48
Total...	287

The Medals for the best scores in each losing team were won by:—

Gunner T L Clarke	70
Bombr O M P Clyne	77
Gunner H S Ford	72
Gunner A E Rogers	62
Sr Instr W H King	61
Gunner A T Bowlett	59
Act Bdmar C H Kirkpatrick	58

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THE MAHOMEDAN CONFERENCE.

THE QUESTION OF EDUCATION.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

As already briefly stated, Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, organiser of the Conference, opened the proceedings by proposing that the Hon. Mr. Giles should take the chair. He said the purpose for which they had met that morning was evident to all. The education of Mahomedans had been the subject of his anxious and careful study for some time past, and the conclusion to which he had come after a searching inquiry, was that the backward condition of the Mahomedan community in matters educational was due to the apathy on the part of its wealthy members and the great poverty of the people generally. The question had been given thought to by the leading members of the community on several occasions, and it was at a public meeting of the Mahomedans held in Rander, about two years ago, that he had first broached his scheme of organising the movement, which, he was glad to see, had at last taken a practical shape. From the first the scheme was cordially received by his friends, and with the support of some influential gentlemen, notably Syed Zan El Edroos, Moulvi Abdul Kader Baakza, Nawab of Bela, Nawabzada Sidi Mahomed Khan and Sheikh Bahadur, he was able to put his idea into execution. Having been assured of help from these gentlemen he communicated with the Hon. Mr. Giles, whose response was at once sympathetic and sincere. Added to this, his Excellency Lord Northcote and Sir Charles Olivant, who had also been approached, had still more furthered their cause by consenting to become patrons of the movement. Under such auspicious circumstances, he thought, one could not but be sure of its future success. Another satisfactory feature of the movement was that not only the educated Mahomedan youths, but also old orthodox members of the community had come forwarded to assist the cause. This was a healthy sign indeed. They found from Islamic history that acquirement of secular knowledge was not inconsistent with the tenets of Islam. Under Hazrat Ali, the fourth Kaliph, the patronage of learning was a settled principle of the Mahomedan system, and under the Kaliphs of Bagdad it was carried out with great zeal. It was high time for Mahomedans to rouse themselves to the sense of their duty and adopt means to keep pace with other communities in the race of civilization.

In order to put the movement on a sound footing, the Nawabzada proposed for the consideration of the Conference a scheme, the details of which would be hereafter discussed. Its main features were that a general committee be appointed from amongst the delegates present and other members of the community for the encouragement of education among Mahomedans, and that the committee in its turn should appoint sub-committees for each district. The duties to be allotted to the sub-committees would be to watch the educational progress of the community under their charge and submit their reports annually to the Conference. Again, through the medium of sub-committees, a scheme for collecting funds should be organised. He did not mean to levy a heavy tax. He would call his scheme a "rupee scheme." Each man and woman of the community would be called upon to subscribe one rupee and he thought, looking at the number of the Mahomedan population, the fund would be worth three lakhs. In this connection, he thought, the co-operation of the "Jamat" would be of very great service. He next proposed that out of the fund thus collected, two-thirds of the whole amount should be set apart and devoted for the purposes of education in a manner to be hereafter decided. He would also propose that the fund should be called the Victoria Mahomedan Educational Memorial Fund, in token of the love and respect in which the Mahomedans held their late Sovereign. As to the remaining portion of the fund, he asked that one-half of the amount be paid to the Lady Northcote-Dufferin Hospital Fund. The other half he proposed, should be given to the Sir Syed Ahmed Memorial Fund, which had been started for the establishment of a Mahomedan University at Aligarh. The Nawabzada concluded by thanking the Hon. Mr. Giles for the trouble he had taken in attending the Conference, and said they could not have a better man for their president than one who held the most important post of the Director of Public Instruction. (Applause.)

Syed Zan Saheb El Edross seconded, and the Nawab of Bela supported, the proposition, which was carried by acclamation.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Giles said: There can be but one feeling with regard to this conference, and that is a feeling of congratulation to those gentlemen who have by their efforts produced its existence, and who have with studied moderation and discretion formulated the programme which forms the basis for the discussions which are invited. The circumstances of the Mahomedan population with special reference to education and to the results of education are so well known that any effort which has for its object the modification of those circumstances must receive the assistance and the appreciation of all intelligent and earnest-minded men. The subject which is now placed before us for consideration may be briefly stated to be the study of the reasons why the Mahomedans of this Presidency, and more especially of Guzerat, are behind other races of the population in education, and in those benefits which education secures. The hope which we set before ourselves is that, by a study of those reasons, this conference may be led to definite conclusions as to the remedies which are most desirable and most feasible to remove those causes which are acknowledged to exist and which tend to prevent the progress of the Mahomedan community on the path which leads to prosperity and advancement. The story which has to be told is no new one. It goes back to the time of the great Warren Hastings, who in 1782 founded the Calcutta Madrasa "to qualify the Mahomedans of Bengal for the public service and to enable them to compete on more equal terms with the Hindus for employment under Government." It is significant that fifty years later the Council of Education had to confess "that the endeavour to impart a high order of English Education to the Mahomedan community had completely failed. Again, forty years later we find the condition of the Mahomedan population as regards education occupying the earnest attention of the Government of India, and in 1871-73 the matter became the subject of special inquiry. In this Presidency the Educational Department had taken action some two years before that special inquiry was ordered, and the then Director of Public Instruction, Mr. (now Sir James) Peile, laid his finger on the weak spot when he pointed out that though the Mahomeddans availed themselves freely of the lower grade schools, they did not rise to the higher schools and colleges. The figures he quoted showed that of 1,499 Mahomedans learning English—

Middle Schools	1,423
High School	59
Colleges	11
Total	1,493

Mr. Peile did much to encourage the community by the appointment of a Professor of Persian and Arabic to the Elphinstone College, by giving special Persian teachers to some High Schools (Surat among them), by encouraging the admission of Mahomedans to Training Colleges, by adding special standards in Persian to the High Schools, by increasing the number of Urdu Schools, and by the appointment of Mahomedan Deputy Inspectors. In the report of the Education Commission of 1883 it is noted that the most important feature of the decade 1871-1881 was the formation of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, which started its first school in 1880. Government were so impressed with the necessity of largely assisting this movement that they gave a special grant of Rs. 500 per mensem, or Rs. 6,000 annually, to this institution, and this grant is continued to this day. But though these special efforts had been made, and though it was obvious that the community itself was being stirred to action the figures for the Presidency for 1881-82 show that while some 63,000 Mahomedans were in schools of all kinds (including unaided mosque schools) the number of pupils learning English was as follows;—

Middle Schools	781
High Schools	118
Colleges	7
Total	905

The figures are even more than in 1870, and the college figure is deplorable. The great Education Commission recognised fully the position, but it was firm upon one point, namely, that educational tests could not be lowered to meet the wants of a special community, but that the community must be stimulated to rise to the level of the tests. Their numerous recommendations are couched in a spirit of generosity, but at the same time of justice, and in stirring words the Commission exhorts the Mahomedans to embrace the conviction that self-help and "self-sacrifice are at once noble principles of conduct and surer paths to worldly success than sectarian reserve or the hope of exceptional indulgence."

As regards the specific recommendations of the Commission, these have been largely accepted in this Presidency where every effort is made to encourage secular education in mosque schools, where special standards are framed for Urdu Schools, special scholarships are reserved for Mahomedans in Middle and High Schools, where special fee remissions are largely made on their behalf, where they are specially encouraged to come up to the Training Colleges, where special Mahomedan Inspectors exist in every district, where associations and anjumans receive encouragement and a special paragraph in the annual Departmental Report is devoted to Mahomedan education. With the report of the Education Commission, we may be said to have reached modern times, and no large departure from the conclusions of that Commission is likely to be made by Government. The resources of Government are very limited, and the Mahomedan community cannot look for any more exclusive or special treatment than it does already. Its future must largely depend upon itself. I have traced shortly the history of the present question because I think that it should be clearly recognised not only that it is an old question and an old difficulty, one which has existed for over 100 years, but that Government has again and again recognised the difficulty and has sought by special measures to aid its removal. The annual reports of the departments have informed the public of the progress made from year to year, and those who are interested in the question will have studied the figures and remarks. To follow these from year to year would be tedious, but I will make a short extract from my last report for 1899-1900, which will show what change has taken place in the last twenty years since 1881. From pages 54 and 55 of my last report I find that in the whole Presidency the number of Mahomedans in arts and professional colleges was 75, and in secondary schools 2,534. The figures show a considerable improvement over those for 1881, but they are still far from satisfactory, and I regret to say that in the Northern Division in Sind they are more unsatisfactory than for the Central Division. I find that in the Bhownagar College there is no Mahomedan student, that six only attend the Ahmedabad College and seven the Sind College, of whom no fewer than six receive the Sir Ali Murad scholarships. It is thus obvious that it is here in Guzerat and in Sind where the great majority of the population are Mahomedans, that special efforts are necessary to bring forward and educate a larger portion of the community. There are in Guzerat in British district over 3,00,000 Mahomedans, of whom 20,000 are in Surat city, and 30,000 in Ahmedabad city. But my latest returns show that in the Government High Schools of Guzerat the number of Mahomedan boys is as follows:—

Ahmedabad	17
Godhra	20
Nadiad	14
Broach	8
Surat	9
Total	68

(To be concluded.)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE seventy-first half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on 19th February, Mr. N. A. Siebs, Chairman, presided.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, he have the pleasure of laying before you the accounts of a very successful half-year's working. The large balance carried forward on the 30th June in Profit and Loss Account (dols. 1,717,543.29) and the handsome profits realized during the half-year, left the Directors with a very considerable sum to distribute for the period ended 31st December, 1900. Subject to your approval, they propose to pay a Dividend of £11.10 s per share, pay a Bonus of 10 s per share, place to Reserve Fund dols. 1,000,000 and carry forward the balance of dols. 1,410,272.05. They also propose to give the Staff of the Bank a Bonus of 10 per cent. on their salaries. It will be seen that the Bank continues its prosperous career. Its business is constantly increasing, necessitating our continuing to add to our Reserve Funds, which are so much additional capital on which we have not to pay any Dividend. It is a sound principle that a Bank's own funds ought always to bear a fair proportion to the funds of the public entrusted to its safe keeping. Our Capital is Ten Millions of Dollars, say one Million Sterling; this is all we have to pay Dividend upon, but our Sterling Reserve of One Million, and our Silver Reserve of Three Millions of Dollars, including the amount we propose to add for last half-year, together with what we propose carrying forward to New Profit and Loss Account, leave us with funds of our own to the extent of dols. 24,410,272, say £2,441,027. The shareholders will fully realize the wisdom of their sanctioning large additions to the Reserve Fund in prosperous half-years, rendering it unnecessary for the Bank to increase its Capital, a course which would be a handicap on Dividends in years to come. Comparing the Report with the one issued to 30th June, 1900, Fixed Deposits in Silver and Gold together show a decline of dols. 10,571,344, mainly owing to the enhanced value of money in London, enabling Depositors to find investments yielding increased rates of interest, and to the withdrawal of Government Funds temporarily on Deposit with us. Our Silver Deposits and Current Accounts together saw an increase of dols. 836,632. The Sterling Reserve Fund Investments are almost exactly as last stated—the only difference being £1,000 under the heading of Other Sterling Securities—same being a profit on an exchange of 2 3-4 per cent. Consols for a similar amount of War Loan. Under the heading of Consols, Colonial and other Securities there is an increase of dls. 1,195,353, mainly owing to an allotment of £100,000 of the War Loan which we applied for. These securities have been written down to the prices ruling on the 31st December. Bills Discounted, Bills Payable and Bills Receivable all show a shrinkage on the figures given in the last Report. The stagnation of business in the North of China fully accounts for the falling off. Indeed, a very much more serious interruption of business than we have experienced might have been expected. Cash and Bullion in Hand and Transit were unusually large at the end of the year. At this time last year, from this chair, your attention was directed to the important and increasing trade interests in the North of China and their palpable expansion with the extension of railway enterprise in that region. Unfortunately, the outbreak against foreigners has rudely disturbed for the time being this most desirable advance in commercial aspects there, but when the present negotiations are satisfactorily concluded and the country has had time to recover from the ravages of war and famine, I make no doubt that all favourable predictions will be amply fulfilled. Central and Southern China have, fortunately, been spared the horrors of war and want, but in the unsettled state of the political atmosphere there has naturally been a diminution of credit in Native circles, which has told unfavourably upon the Import Trade and curtailed the off-take very considerably, making a serious difference to Importers. The fact, however, of the shortage of Cotton and consequent advance in values has prevented the serious effects to those interested in Cotton goods which must otherwise have followed, and the trade is in a sound, if slow condition. The period under review from a monetary point of view has been an interesting and exciting one. Silver becomes more than it has recently done. Uncertainty and unrest prevailed. I am glad to say opportunities for making money were not few, they were taken advantage of, with the favourable results we are able to place before you to-day. On the return of Sir Thomas Jackson to the Colony in October last, Mr. H. M. Bevis, the acting manager here, was transferred to Shanghai; the manager there, Mr. Wade Gard'ner, going home on leave. It is, I am sure, quite needless for me to say that we were all glad to welcome our old friend Sir Thomas Jackson back to us in renewed health and strength to take charge of the affairs of the Bank, which he has so long and with such conspicuous ability and judgment managed for us. To our manager in London Sir Ewen Cameron, to Mr. John Walter, and to the staff generally our best thanks are due for the zeal and attention they have all shown to our interest during the last year, and we have endeavoured to show our appreciation of their services by our proposal of a bonus of 10 per cent. on the salaries of the staff, which I have no doubt will meet with your cordial approval. (Applause). Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions.

There being no questions, the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. R. K. Leigh said: Mr. Chairman and gentleman, I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report, and, in doing so, will only say a very few words. The report is as usual a very fine one, and the more so when you consider the large decrease in trade that there must have been owing to the troubles in North China. The remarks of our Chairman regarding the building up of the reserve fund are of great importance, especially to a bank whose very life is its capital, and every addition to its reserve is adding strength to its resources and enabling it to earn more. It is really like calling up more capital, with this great difference, that, while such addition to the reserve assists in earning a dividend, none has to be paid on it, and there is all the more for the original share capital. I used to be told that Banks would be all right as an investment if it was not that the bottom would drop out of them in the event of a war. Since then, we have had the war in South Africa and are now practically at war with China, yet Banks, in the beginning of 1899 were dols. 435 per share. In 1900 they were dols. 541, and to day they stand at dols. 567. This does not look as if war had knocked the bottom out of them, and, if England will only insist on her rights and the opening up of China to all alike, the expansion of trade will be enormous, and with it I feel sure the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will be found well in the van of Banks. (Applause.)

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Palmer proposed the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Paul Witkowski as a Director.

Mr. W. H. Ray seconded.

Carried.

Mr. J. Lowis proposed the re-election of Hon. J. J. Keswick and Mr. D. M. Moses as Directors.

Mr. Hauseck seconded.

Carried.

Captain Tillett proposed the re-election of Messrs. F. Henderson and C. S. Sharp as auditors for the ensuing year.

Captain Goddard seconded.

Carried.

The Chairman: That is all the business, gentlemen; thanks for your attendance.

Mr. G. M. Bain: I would ask you, gentlemen, before we part, to pass a hearty vote of thanks to the Board of Directors, to the able Manager and to his staff. This is a proposition which requires no remarks at all to commend it to you. The report, the result of the combined efforts of the Board and its staff, has shown you what they can do. Foreseeing you could not find a combination equal to the one I have mentioned outside of London, perhaps not there, and I ask you to give the Board and the staff a sincere and hearty vote of thanks for their services. (Applause.)

The Chairman: Many thanks, gentlemen. The meeting then terminated.

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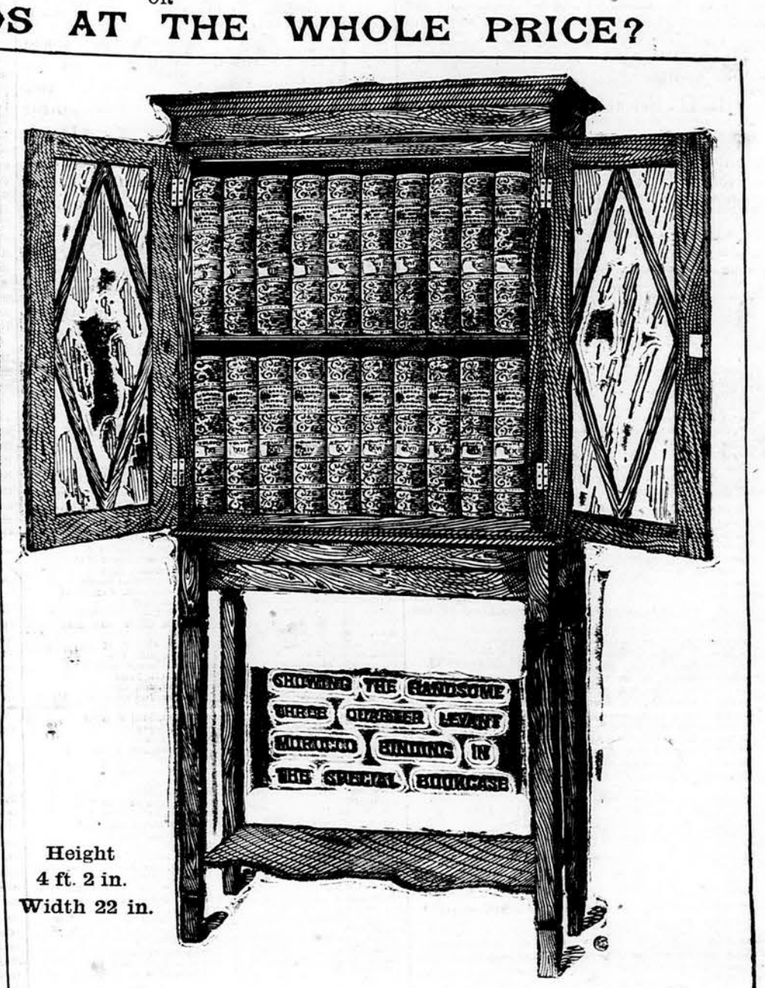

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

DESPITE a few spasmodic efforts to check cost and to promote study, regimental expenses have been steadily increasing since the Crimean War. As to study, substantial improvement has taken place though there is still room for progress, especially in the cavalry. It is scarcely stating the matter too strongly to say that the tendency has been to look upon the regiment as a peripatetic club, although strangely enough the members are always anxious to get away from it. Routine duty and the study of the profession have been looked upon as evils, because they limited indulgence in amusements entailing a considerable expenditure. Sport or society or a combination of the two, have been considered the chief objects of regimental existence; though truth to tell, whenever there has been a chance of fighting, the competition to take part it in has been keen. Also it may be observed that a good sportsman is generally a good practical soldier in the field. Our only objection to sport is when it is indulged in to excess, to the depletion of the purse and the neglect of the profession. ... The army is now a very serious profession, and he who fails to master it incurs a very serious responsibility, for ignorance or incapacity on the part of even a junior officer may lead to the loss of many lives and be a stain on the credit of the army. We have often heard of "the credit of the regiment" as an excuse for some regimental extravagance. We wonder if it has ever occurred to those who utter that cry that the credit of the regiment can best be maintained by all members of it being efficient in their respective spheres, and the avoidance of debt.

In view of the publication of the Navy Estimates for the financial year, writes the "United Service Gazette," our o.e is naturally led to consider how far the hopes and expectations expressed by Lord Goschen a year ago have met with actual fulfilment. To begin with the most important unit of our naval armaments—battleships. The class with which the First Lord chiefly occupied himself was that of which the Canopus is the type, of 12,950 tons displacement. The class consists of six vessels, three the Canopus,—Ocean and Goliath—built in Government yards, the other three—the Glory, Albion and Vengence—by contract. A year ago the Canopus was already in commission; the Ocean and Goliath were shortly afterwards completed for service. Quite recently the Glory, built at Birkenhead, has been commissioned. Of the Albion, building at Blackwall, the statement which accompanied last year's Estimates said that the completion "had been delayed by financial difficulties of the contractors for the engines, but special arranements had been made for finishing the work, and it is hoped that the vessel will be delivered shortly." That hope, however, seems to have been disappointed, for it is only quite recently that she has made her appearance at Chatham, and the Vengeance, built at Barrow, which was promised for last July, has been delayed by an accident to the sill of the dock in which she lives.

The horse trade, both at home and abroad, has been enormously benefited by the South African War. Lord Stanley gave figures the other night in the House of Commons which show at once how brisk the trade must have been. Between October 1899 and January 31 of this year, no fewer than 35,778 horses and 3,627 cobs were purchased in the United Kingdom, whilst other countries supplied 36 314 horses and 35,516 cobs. It is satisfactory to know that of the animals sent to South Africa those obtained from home sources proved undoubtedly the best. After these have come the American and Canadians. Other sources of supply have been made use of, but, generally speaking, unsuccessfully, so far as the staying capacity of the animals has been concerned. From all accounts the Irish horse, like the Irish soldier, has distinguished himself by his fighting qualities. On this subject a well-known Cavalry commanding officer, in a private letter, writes:—"Our Irish horses have stood the hardships of the campaign admirably. One who has not been in South Africa can have no conception what those hardships have been; but from careful notes I have taken, I say unhesitatingly that for general service requirements there is nothing to beat the Irish horse."

The German Imperial manœuvres will take place in the autumn between the 1st Army Corps (Konigsberg) and the 17th Corps (Danzig.) The Emperor is expected to spend some time at Marienburg and Konigsberg, and at the first of these places will entertain the princely personages and foreign officers who are to be present at the manœuvres. It is stated that preparations are already being made.

The new uniform proposed for the German Army is described as of brown-grey cloth, and is closely analogous to khaki. The helmet, tunic, and trousers will all be of the material, while the belt will be of brown leather, and all brilliant equipments will be done away with. The special characteristic will be the suppression of everything tending to special visibility, and the German soldier may be expected to be clothed from head to heels in a fashion the reverse of distinguished. The department concerned has received an intimation as to the proposed modifications, and has entered into relations with the furnishers. It is not likely, however, that the new uniform will immediately be adopted for the whole army. It is more likely that it will be the subject of experiment in particular battalions.

In less than two sittings the French Senate despatched the military estimates, which are divided into ninety-four chapters, and cover a sum of about £28,000,000. Such rapidity, says the "Progres Militaire," seems to imply carelessness, and suggests that the competence of the Conscript Fathers does not enable them to deal fittingly with important matters demanding so much consideration. In the course of the discussion, some interesting things were said. One senator drew attention to the sanitary conditions of the army and the barracks. Mortality has fallen off very considerably since 1870, but it should be still further reduced by providing a better water supply and better food, and inducing greater cleanliness. The water must not only be pure, but it must be carried into the barracks in a proper manner, and be supplied in adequate quantity. It was suggested that soup should be given at the "reveil" in the winter, and the Progres supports the idea. It is intended also to increase the ration of meat. Even a greater necessity is to improve the barracks, and to give the troops, not only lofty dormitories, and dining places, but rooms to which men may resort during relaxation for amusement, and reading and writing without being driven to the canteen or to the "cafard" outside. Strong efforts are being made to combat drunkenness in the Army, but the "Progres Militaire" believes this improvement would be one of the very best steps that could be taken.

The "Revue du Cercle Militaire" has just published a very interesting account of the Russian forces in Manchuria, extracted from an official statement made at the end of November. It was by a ukase of July 24 that four army corps were constituted in the Far East out of Siberian troops and forces sent from Europe. In Siberia and on the Amur more than 100,000 men were mobilised, and there were five remount depots, with large numbers of horses, twenty-three hospitals of all classes, twelve artillery parks and three sanitary columns. The several military columns were under command of Generals Orloff, Rennenkampf, Sakharoff, Tchitchagoff, Augustoff, Fleicher, and Nolkoff. They carried greatly in strength, the most considerable being the 6th column under General Fleicher, which had 16 battalions, 8 squadrons or sotnias, 76 guns, 2-14 companies of engineers and a sledge park. Colonel Sakharoff's column pursted the course of the Amur for more than 1,000 kilometres. The infantary in the various columns varied from 4 to 6 battalions, though one of them had only 2, and the cavalry from 3 to 6 sotnias or squadrons. In regard to transport, one part of the troops was mobilised on the spot, while the rest were despatched by sea or by rail. Large numbers went by the sea route, 10,107 being disembarked at Vladivostock and 9,709 at Port Arthur.

The Trans-Siberian railway conveyed 54,410 men and 11,407 horses into Transbaksila, and of these over 46 000 men and 9,000 horses were forwarded by way of the Chilka and the Amur. Provisions, to the extent of 17,000 tons, were sent by sea, and 21,000 tons by railway to Irkutsk. 3000 tons into Transbakalia, and 4000 tons to Manchuria by way of the river. Great difficulties occurred, the vessels for transport on the Chilka and Amur being insufficient and the soldiers had to suplement the service by constructing rafts. In the middle of October, in Munchuria and Pechili were 126 battalions, 118 squadrons or sotnias, 336 guns, 8 machine guns, and battalians of foot artillery, making a total of 3,900 officers and 173000 men. Friendly relations were established with the Governor of Kirin, who was induced to organise a Chinese police in order to control the Boxers. Up to October 15 the Russian losses had been 22 officers and 220 men killed, 60 officers and 1,223 men wounded. By a decree of October 3, after the capture of Moukden, the Russian troops in Asia were devided into two classes, one being maintaineg constantly on a war footing, and the other being progressively demobilised and returned to its proper garrisons. Considering the compaign in Pechili to be terminated, orders were given for the troops operating there to retire to Kwang Tung (Port Arthur) or to Vladivostock.

We learn from the "Reichwehr" that the Russian Corps of Naval Cadets has lately been holding high festivity to celebrate the 200th year of its foundation. It was in the year 1701 that Peter the Great established a school of navigation at Moscow, out of which the present "Seekorps" on the Vassili Ostroff at St. Petersburg has developed. There is accommodation for 750 cadets and students of various classes, some of whom pursue a course of six years at the institute. The present director is Rear-Admiral von Krieger, who was formerly naval attache in Berlin. It was hoped that the Emperor would be able to take part in the festivities.

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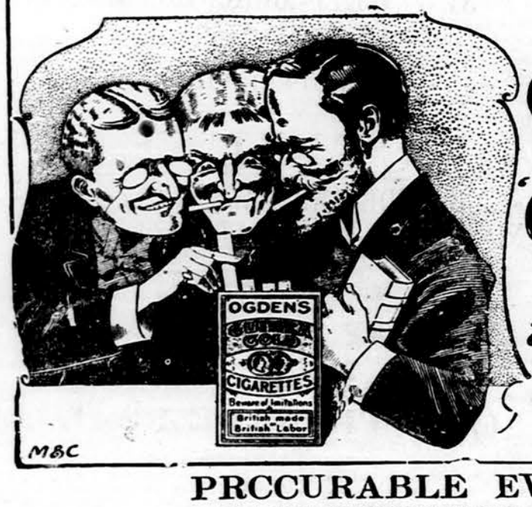

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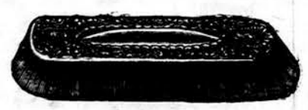

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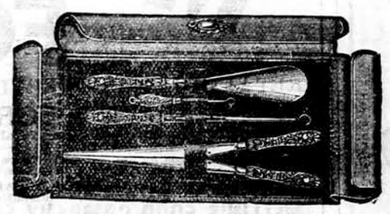

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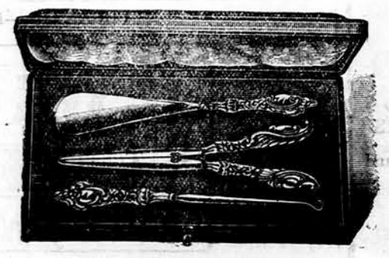

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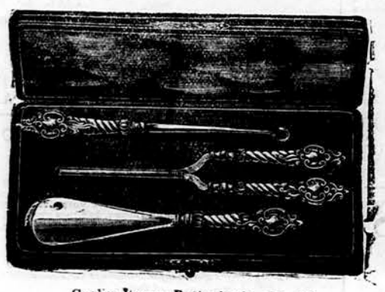

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Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

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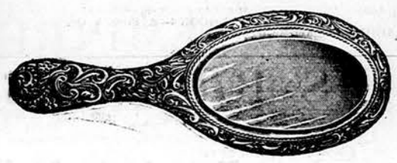

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Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

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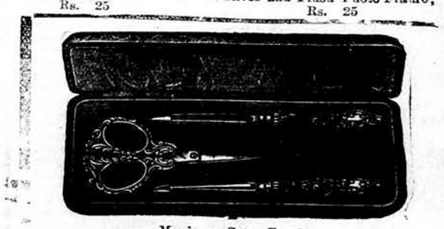
Silver and Plush Photo Frame, Rs. 25



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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co. 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.